The Bombay Gazette

EW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1885.

OMPANY.

D, MALTA, BRINDISI,

RES.

TUESDAY 1885,

...14th „

...21st „

... 28th „

... 4th Aug.

... 11th „

on...18th „

...25th „

to London via eilles. By the at Suez.

ny's Dockyard, ing to convey

TS, CHINA, IA.

On 1885.

...10th July ...24th July ... 7th Aug.

NSON, Company.

COMPANY.

BOMBAY to

MAR-

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July at 11 a. m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th July, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

great improvement on the ordinary Sardine; most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

EACHER & CO., Limited,
BAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

'S PALE ALE

ottled by
AND SON
condition
Rs. 5-12.
Rs. 3-12.

O., Limited,
POONA.

of

FICE,

for the n and Island t, 1885, to 31st ombay time, of the under-

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r will be subject to r of Customs, Salt,

G. F. M. GRANT.
Customs and Opium.
2, 1885.

BERG,
Meadow Street.

TO HAND
S. "TITANIA."
OICE PARCEL OF
ANILLA
AND CHEROOTS,
Cavite" Brand,

a fine quality and size,
uction of the Manillas and Choicest
portation of the Season,
cted by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at

MANILLA.

PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

o. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN OGILVIE arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

INK FOR STAMPS.

PHILLIPS'S "EXCELSIOR" INKS for RUBBER or other STAMPS are very superior and of bright, permanent colours.

Per bottle, As. 12.

Offices supplied in quantity at wholesale rates.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.—No. 2816.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on MONDAY the 13th instant, a quantity of STORES returned from the Hired Transports of the Egyptian Expedition, consisting of Iron Tanks, Fittings, Slings and Hay nets, &c.

Terms of sale and for further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 8th July 1885.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held this day at 4-30 p.m., when the business previously notified will be brought forward.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, July 8th, 1885.

TO BE LET from 1st August next, the upper storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Arnott. Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row, 8th July 1885.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Byculla, next to the McDonald's School, lately painted and thoroughly repaired. Rent only Rs. 100, for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession for four months, a furnished Bungalow on Camballa Hill, Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON IS A TONIC BITTERS

For KIDNEY TROUBLES,
For FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

"At the archery tournament at Saratoga, this past summer, one of the ladies excelled all others in her steadiness and precision. After the contest she told a friend that for years she had been so afflicted with nervousness and weakness that she was unfit for any exercise whatever; but, after taking a few bottles of GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON, she had become well and strong, and fully able to take all the exercise she needed without experiencing any sense of fatigue."

Agents.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

DICINE CHESTS, MEDICINE CHESTS,

rent kinds and sizes, varying in price ... Rs. 19 to Rs. 96

Catalogue giving full descriptions of sent free by post on application.

RAIN GAUGES.

r India; complete with measuring Glass and re- ... Rs. 10

ESTON'S
ARD OIL,
USED FOR ALL NERVOUS
AND INFLAMMATORY
HES AND PAINS.

matism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, y Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diard or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, ites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders, ndy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed mbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore iles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earsms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ENEMA APPARATUS.

		Rs. a.
W'S Brass Enema Syringe, Tube of Elastic Gum, with metal pipe, in leather case ... each		6 8
Do. with Telescopic Tube ...		13 0
Do. do. do. ... small		9 0
ARNOLD'S "Simplex," superior make and quality No. 1 ...		10 8
Do. do. No. 2 ... for use,		
Do. do. very wooden case, with metal pipe, No. 3 ...		6 8
Do. in tin case, with bone pipe No. 4		3 8
HIGGIN'S Enema, with male and female pipe		2 12
INGRAM'S American Enema upon Higgin's Principle, but in one piece of India Rubber, being seamless, and therefore much adapted to this climate ...		3 8
LYNCHE'S Perfection Enema, complete in mahogany and leather case ...		4 8
Do. do. do. in cedar case ...		4 0
Do. Household Syringe, consisting of Higgin's Enema with disconnecting mounts fitted with three Rectum pipes for children and adult, Napier pipe and pipes for ear, eye and nose, in mahogany case ...		8 0
Ball Enema SPRAY ...		4 12
Enema SYPHON, double action ...		5 8
SAVORY and MOORE'S Portable Enema ...		10 0
MATSON'S Syphon Syringe, with Recto vaginal cones for CONGESTIONS, DISPLACEMENTS and other Diseases ...		10 0
Do. Spray Syringe for cleansing ...		6 0
BALL ENEMA I. R. of various sizes from Re. 1-12 to		7 8
CYLINDER Syringe, very convenient to use and more durable than any of the above ...		4 0
EGUISIER'S IRRIGATEUR from Rs. 40-8 to		20 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

H. NOONAN & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD,
(Opposite the old Byculla Hotel),

HAVE OPENED business as Undertakers and Sculptors, and hope by strict attention and care to give satisfaction to the Public, of whom they would ask a share of their kind patronage.

The business is entirely under European management.

Charges, very moderate.

A large assortment of English shrouds on hand.

H. NOONAN & Co.,
Bellasis-road, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE

HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out.
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete,
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS 30 inch, gauge.
PICKAXES, HOES, and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESSOL."
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Charcoal Swedish Iron.

GENUINE WHIKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

CAPTAIN H. MORLAND, 33° A. & A.S. RIGHT MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA,

TYRREL LEITH, ESQ., 33° RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, BOMBAY AND ITS TERRITORIES UNDER ENGLAND,

And the Lodges working under their respective Jurisdiction.

ON behalf of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those OFFICERS and SEAMEN of the Mercantile Marine who have LOST their LIVES, and to assist the Shipwrecked Crew, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

Special General Dispensations have been granted for Masons under both constitutions to appear in Masonic Regalia.

E. FREEBORN, Grand Secretary, O. A. S. F. in India.

W. H. HUSSEY, D. G. Secretary, Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Solo Organ .."Marche Romaine" ......Gounod.
Mr. Johnston.
2 Recit & Solo.."Rage thou O Angry Storm" ......Benedict.
Mr. Lamb.
3 Song.........."Alla Stella Confidente"...Ribaudi.
Mrs. Morland.
With Violincello Obligato, Mr. Close.
4 Quartette .....
Messrs. Macbeth, Bake, Hardy, Lamb.
5 Solo Piano ....(a) "Traeumerei"..........
(b) "Davids Cundler" Schumann.
Miss Schmuck.
6 Song ...."Come into the Garden, Maud" ....Balfe.
Mr. Dixon.
7 Solo Horn ......"Adelaide" ....Mendelsohnn.
Herr Stoeckel.

Part II.

1 Trio ....Instrumental "Andantino, Rondo Finale ......Reissiger.
Violin, Mr. Schmuck; Cello, Mr. Close; Piano, Miss Schmuck.
2 Song ...."The wreck of the Hesperus"..........Blockley.
Mr. Lamb.
3 Duett ...."The Parting Hour"..........Barnett.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
4 Solo Violin...."Nocturne, Adieux à Varsovie" ....Hauser.
Herr Schmuck.
5 Song.........."Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep"..........Knight.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
6 Serenade ....."Star of my Night"..........Plumpton.
Mr. Dixon.
7 Trio .... Hawthorn Glade.......... Bennett.
Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Lamb.
God Save the Queen.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Accompanists, Messrs. Johnston, Craig, and Vining.

Reserved Seats ...	Rs. 4
Second Seats ...	„ 2
Back Seats ...	„ 1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED.
where a Plan of the Hall may be seen.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by turn mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

WE have received our Season's Stock of the above in COATS, LEGGINGS, and HELMETS, they have been specially selected "as regards material" and adapted "in make" for Indian wear, being stitched throughout and the seams Waterproofed, they cannot fail to give satisfaction in every particular.

PRICE LIST.

				Cash.
REGULATION CAPES			...	Rs. 40 0
DOUBLE TEXTURE ULSTERS,			faced with Tweed, Diagonal Worsted, &c.	„ 36 0
Do.	do.	do.	faced with Diagonal Worsted ...	„ 40 0
WHITE VULCANIZED GAUZE			do. ...	„ 20 0
Do.	do.	do.	LEGGINGS...	„ 5 8
Do.	do	do.	HELMETS ...	„ 4 8
Do.	do.	do.	SHEETI G, width 72 inches (per yd.)	„ 6 8

In ordering state Height and Measurement round Chest.

V. P. P. P.—Orders are subject to a Discount of 10 per cent. and Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs. a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case	30 [illegible]
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	45 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance	55 0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch	65 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	75 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma				35 0
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	Second quality	25 0
Ditto,	ditto,	ditto.	Third quality	20 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE WAVERLEY HOTEL)
NO. 3, RAMPART-ROW, FORT,
IS NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., for nearly 30 years Proprietors of the Hope Hall Hotel, are the present proprietors of it. It has been thoroughly repaired. The Hotel is within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office, the High Court, the Public Offices, the Railway Stations of both lines, the Apollo-bunder, and Tramway Cars to every part of the towns pass the door every 5 minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbour and Back Bay.

CHUTNIES.

We would call special attention to our
SUPERIOR INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF ALL KINDS.

OUR GENUINE FRUIT CHUTNIES BRAND "IMPERIAL" ARE UNRIVALLED.

"BENGAL"	Piquant, of medium warmth.
"CLUB"	Slightly aromatic, very choice.
"LUCKNOW"	Sweet, mild, most relishing.
"MANGO"	Dry, of medium warmth.
"MADRAS"	Slightly hot, dry.
"POONA"	The most delicious chutney yet produced.
"THE MAJORS"	Piquant, sweetish.

The above are packed in convenient short-necked bottles.

Price from As. 10 to Re 1-4 per bottle.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED to PURCHASE a BUNGALOW in good locality—about 20 to 25,000 Rupees—Apply with particulars to "INVESTOR," Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

ASSISTANT TEACHER (male) WANTED, Salary according to qualifications. Apply to A. T., *Bombay Gazette*.

READ SOCIETY in LONDON. Parsee Boy of the Period in July number. "The Orient" Office, Apollo-street.

TRAVELLING BATHS, with Lock and Strap, 30 inches. Rs. 25 each. BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MICROSCOPE (second hand) wanted to purchase. Hartnack or Nachet preferred. State price. "Microscope," *Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Tamarind-lane, Fort. Now available family and single rooms, cool and airy. Terms moderate in monsoon. Monthly boarders at reduced prices.

MAGIC LANTERNS, with Slides complete, from Rs. 3. Steam Boats from Rs. 5, Steam Engines from Rs. 7, Mechanical Toys, Latest Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PHARMACY and DISPENSING.—The prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on with great care and confidence. FERNANDES and Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PUNKAHS SANS LABORE.—A drawing-room ornament and an office requisite. Works 10 hours together by winding. Prices Rs. 50 and 25 only.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

NEW GOODS TO HAND.—Tapestry, Furniture Coverings, Curtains, Cretonnes, &c., JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Must be thoroughly efficient. Apply personally to THOMSON & TAYLOR.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

CLEARANCE SALE! CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers post free; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

WANTED, a light, single-horse BROUGHAM. Particulars and Price to "G.," care of Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE, Pickled Cabbage, Onions, Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, &c., in large jars, also in ordinary bottles.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

PULSOMETERS.—Stock ready for immediate delivery for 2, 00, 3 800, 5,000, 9,000, 13,000, and 26,000 gallons per hour.—F. W. SHALLIS, 11, Hummum-street, Bombay.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

FALLODYNE.—A purely vegetable preparation, charmingly sharpens the memory and cures forgetfulness. Price Re. 1-8.—At Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.

CLARET FOR SALE.—St. Estephe, Rs. 13. Pauillac, a nice dinner wine, Rs. 16 per dozen. German Asparagus, Rs. 1? per dozen tins.—Apply C. FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.—Chas. Lancaster's 4 barrel B. L. PISTOLS at Rs 150 REVOLVERS Rs. 135, 125, 110, 50. Apply N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WANTED, for Bushire, an ENGINEER, for working Ice Machinery, either European or Native, holding first-class certificate. Applications will be received up to 9th July, 1885.—DAVID SASSOON & Co.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage

LADIES' FANS, ALBUMS, large and small sizes, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 4-8-0 each.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the [illegible] single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing [illegible]

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELEC
PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL CO
HIGHEST REWARDS AT AL
BITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandesce
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Ca
Do. 10 do. 500
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDES
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES in
INSULATED CABLE, GLO
accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHIN
TENSION currents and
of other systems.

41, M

the Sh
No. 4, C
at 3 p.m.

I. To re
report of the Di
1885.

II. To declare a Div

III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

SUTTON'S SEEDS,
FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower „ at „ 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 „

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under,

Vetetable Seeds at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower „ at „ 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 4 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double ...	Rs. 0 11 each.
„ „ single brilliant colors ...	„ 0 11 „
American double Tuberoses ...	„ 0 3 „

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

Dull advices from home and the departure of the English mail have rendered business extremely quiet to-day. Reuter's financial telegram from London quotes Consols as before at 99⅝d., but in Indian securities there is a decline of ½ in the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, and an advance of like amount in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was again firm in tone, and although Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, spot prices were unaltered. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, quite a large business as compared with what has been doing lately, and the proportion of Surats, 1,500 bales, was also considerable, taking into account the comparatively limited supply. In New York prices come the same as on Thursday before the holidays.

We have not heard of a transaction here to-day for export. There is some little inquiry for Westerns, and also for low-class Dholleras, but both qualities are difficult to buy. Regarding crop preparations there is nothing new in to-day. The lateness of the rains will have no bad effect in Guzerat and Kattywar, but it will shortly become serious in Khandeish.

WHEAT, according to private advices, comes weaker from home, confirming Reuter's report that English harvest prospects are favourable. While a fine June makes the crop, however, it requires a fine August to gather it, and bearing in mind that the American yield will be short, there is ample room for considerable fluctuations. Sellers here continue very firm, and prices are nominally unchanged.

SEEDS show no material alteration. For both Linseed and Rapeseed the demand on the part of exporters is, if anything, rather quieter, but quotations are maintained at their former level.

FREIGHTS are quiet in the extreme, indeed there is nothing at all doing, and it is almost a matter of surprise that rates maintain their present level. We quote:—

	Ready. Wheat	Forward. Meast.
Liverpool	17s. 6d. to	18s. 9d.20s.
Open Charter	22s. 6d.	
Havre	22s. 6d.	
Antwerp..........	22s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice ..	2s.	30s.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates, but during the day a reduction of 1-32d. was established in Bank Bills. Private paper is nominally unaltered, but there are no sellers, and a fair amount of good bills would probably be negotiable at slightly better than the current quotations. Closing figures are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand.........	1-6 13-16	per Rupee
Do Telegraphic	1-6 25-32	
Do 3 months' sight	1-6⅞ to 29-32	
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-7	
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·00¼	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly quieter again to-day, why it is difficult to say, as practically there is no alteration in the surroundings of the market. Fours have receded to Rs. 99⅛, and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 101¾.

SHARES.—The dulness in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares still continues, and values are also again partially Rs. 5 lower. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5, Bombay Rs. 2½ lower.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Cambodia, 1,968 tons, Captain A Wildgoose, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee with a cargo of cotton.

THE steam-ship Inchulva, 1,459 tons, Captain M. T. Moss, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Pharos, 1,448 tons, Captain J. H. Willox, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. P. S. N. Co's steam-ship Calder, Captain Hughes, which left Bombay on the 6th inst. for the Persian Gulf, returned yesterday from Sea, on account of her pumps being not in order. She will proceed again to-day for the Persian Gulf.

THE Government hired transport Scindia, 1,986 tons Captain Davison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (25th ultimo), calling at Aden on the 29th ultimo, with the following:—Captain Coles, Radcliffe, Constable, and Major Cook, Percy, Odevell, Edge, Nolan, Pierce, Arasoon, Sainman, Power, Almeida, Solomon, Harris, Lapay, 1,145 deck, and 4 horses.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (24th June) with a general cargo, 49 chests opium, 2 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. Juvrai and 2 ladies, Mr. E. Nathoo, Mr. Mooljee, and 4 ladies, Mr. Cader and wife, Captain Fuld, Mr. Furdoonjee, Mr. Cooverjee, Mr. Crainley, Mr. D'Souza, H. Abdulla, Mr. T. Barwich, Mr. Kirkbride, and 34 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
7	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Bassorah, June 24.
	Scindia (s)	Davison	Suakim.
	Calder (s)	Hughes	Returning from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Inchulva (s)	Moss	Liverpool via Canal
	Nizam (s)	Webber ...	Trieste.
	Cambodia (s)	Wildgoose ..	Kurrachee.
	Pharos (s)	Willox	Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nepaul, for China.
" Surat, for Naples, &c.
" Java, for Persian Gulf.
" Mecca, for Zanzibar.
" Empress of India, for Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

FROM LONDON.

Surat s—2 cases printing paper, the *Times of India*; 1 case German silver sheets, D Goomanchund; 2 cases German silver sheets and wires, L Humchund; 3 cases cheese, 13 packages provision and 2 cases castor oil, M A Cadar; 13 cases writing paper, M A M Shuruffally; 20 bundles copper and 67 yellow metal sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; 20 cases oilmanstores and 15 cases cheese, G Jeewanjee; 4 cases stationery, H Abdoolally; 10 cases orange-colour aniline dye, G Mooljee; 4 cases German silver wire, W Veeraj and Co; 5 cases carbonic acid, B Ferozshaw; 79 cases provisions, etc, Treacher and Co; 5 bales writing paper, S A S Dawood; 35 cases oilmanstores and 44 cases medicine other sorts, E Samsoodeen.

Kaisser-i-Hind s—3 cases soap, V Kamoh and Co.

Cambodia s—400 drums raw and 105 drums boiled linseed oil, T Fazoolabhoy.

Huzara s—100 drums linseed oil and 19 casks paints, M John and Co; 6 cases glassware, M Metha.

Teviot s—9 cases brandy, B Warburton.

Nizam s—6 packages sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Surat s—3 cases glassware, Latham and Co; 250 boxes [illegible], SK A SK Dawood; 5 cases olours A H [illegible]bhoy and Co; 4 cases glassware, S Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

[illegible] cases medicine other sorts, H Mooljee and Co.

FROM BUSHIRE.

[illegible] s—11 bales cotton, H M R S

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] bales wool, M Heerachund.
[illegible]—112 bales cotton, W and A Graham; [illegible] wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible]ry, D Anandji; 5¼ cwts ivory, [illegible] Lang, Muir and Co; 1,700 [illegible] Co; 1,003 cwts poppy [illegible] cwts myrabolams, [illegible]; 8 cwts [illegible] 105 cwts [illegible] cwts [illegible] Co.

[illegible] uck and Co; [illegible], Lang, Muir [illegible], Geo H Purvis and Son;

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goalpara s—206 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

FOR HONKONG.

Nepaul s—59 cwts ivory, J. Peerbhoy; 133 cases opium, P and O; 40 cases opium, B P Steam N. Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebram.

Rhosina s—18 bales twist, Tata and Co; 45 bales twist, T Rustom Pappa; 265 bales twist, E S Moolchund; 22 bales twist, S N Talati; 25 bales twist, E Noordeen; 75 bales twist, T Mooljee; 15 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 33 bales twist, D P Marker; 50 bales twist, M Cowasjee; 185 lbs sandalwood, J Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist, D Thakersee; 95 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

Elektra s—100 bales twist, A B Mody.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rhosina s—25 bales twist, D M Petit Son and Co.

Nepaul s—250 cwts sandalwood, and 21 bales twist, J. Peerbhoy; 125 bales twist, D Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Napaul s—40 bales twist, D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 5th

Wauchope, Col. Inf., on retirement, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4th.

Tead, Lt.-Col, Ex. Comt Officer, to take charge of the Ex-Comt Office, to Dessa.

JULY 7th.

Baugh, Capt, 21st M. I., to rejoin, from leave, to Trichinopoly.

Wauchope, Col, Inf., on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 7.

Notified that the evening drill this week at the Town Hall will be held on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp. All recruits are requested particularly to attend.

There will be a Committee Meeting of the Volunteers Club, on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m., in the Club Room. All Members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 9, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel.	1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.
BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.
SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.
A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GEIDT—June 3, the wife of B G Geidt, Esq, B C S, of a son, still-born.

HARCOURT—June 12, at Clifton, the wife of Colonel Harcourt, late 102nd R M Fusiliers, of a son.

LOCKYER—June 7, at Woolwich, the wife of Major E S Braithwaite Lockyer, R A, of a son.

LOGAN—June 8, at Denny, Stirlingshire, the wife of Major C A Logan, Royal Scots, of a son.

SCOTT—June 11, at Bedford Park, Chiswick, the wife of Charles Henderson Scott, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARNABY—COULES—June 13, at Grove Park Church, Chiswick, Sydney Walker Barnaby, of the Hollies, Chiswick-mall, son of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, K C B, to Lilla Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Coules, of East Franklands, Lindfield.

GRANT—NASH-LEEBRANDT—At Cullompton, Devon, William John Grant, of Ledbury, to Alice Diana Harriot, grand-daughter of the late General Nash-Leebrandt, C B, H M's Indian Army.

LITTLEDALE—PRIMROSE—June 10, at S S Philip and James', Cheltenham, by the Rev Charles Littledale, Rector of Ottery St Mary, Herbert C T Littledale, Major York and Lancaster Regiment, to Mary, second daughter of General Primrose, C S I.

TYRWHITT—WADDELL—June 9, at St Leonards, Rev R St John Tyrwhitt to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Captain Charles Waddell, Mad as Infantry, HEICS.

DEATHS.

CLERK—June 9, at South Parade, Bath, Henry Clerk, Major-General HM's Indian Army, aged 56.

DESLANDES—June 8, at Jersey, Sarah Ann, beloved wife of Joseph Deslandes, and eldest daughter of the late George Winter, of Ceylon.

HOLTON—June 2, at 4, Randolph-gardens, Kilburn, Francis Holton, MD, Surgeon-General (retired) AMS, aged 59.

HOWLES—June 13, at 9, Queen's terrace, Hammersmith, Sarah, the eldest daughter of the late Captain George Howes, RN, after an illness of 16 years.

POWE—June 4, at Clothworker's Hall, Mincing-lane, Ellen, wife of Mr George Powe, of the G I P Railway, Bombay, and second daughter of Mr B Bates, aged 27.

ROBERTS—June 11, at Franklyn Villa, Enfield Lock, Margaret, the beloved wife of the Rev Charles Herbert Roberts, M A, Chaplain Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, and second daughter of W Wallace, Esq, Shortwood, Staines, aged 30 years.

SUTHERLAND—June 13, at Clifton, Jean Eliza Sutherland, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Walker M D, H E I C S.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KREYER—June 22, at Quetta, Frederick Percival, son of Lieut. Kreyer, 17th Bombay Infantry, aged 9½ months.

HARVER—July 7, at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Hormusjee Sorabjee Harver, aged 62 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. His remains will be taken to the Tower of Silence this morning, at 8 a.m.

OTHER [illegible]

BIRTH.

BRENNAN—[illegible] at the Parsonage, Indore, Central India, [illegible] of the Revd. W. H. N. Brennan, Chaplain, of a [illegible]ghter.

DEATH.

BOYCE—June 27, at Mussoorie, Mr. Frederick Ramsay [illegible] co. of [illegible]erah Dun, formerly Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1885.

THE new Government have made a declaration of their policy which invites candid criticism. In regard to Ireland they have set at rest all doubts as to their intention to dispense with coercive legislation. The Earl of Carnarvon, who has succeeded Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant, will, we are told, firmly administer the ordinary law. We do not think that Lord Salisbury has threatened firmness with any special desire to terrify people on the other side of St. George's Channel. He only meant, we suspect, to assure them that, though a weak statesman was being sent to Dublin, there would not, on that account, be any weakness in the acts of the Executive. Some such phrase, indeed, was necessary by way of apology for the appointment to Dublin Castle of an amiable nobleman, who is cultured, and kindly, and means well, but who is sadly wanting in grip. The new departure in Conservative policy is not the less significant because it was inevitable. With Lord Randolph Churchill and the Radicals absolutely opposed to a renewal of the Coercion Act in any form, there would have been wholesale defections on both sides in protest against a policy which not even the front benches could unite in supporting. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill have between them dictated to Lord Salisbury a policy of which he can scarcely affect to openly approve, and which some of the more old-fashioned amongst his followers—Mr. James Lowther and the "martial law" people for instance—must heartily dislike. The *Times* will doubtless find some way of satisfying itself that the right course has been taken—just as it satisfied itself only a few weeks ago that it was taking the right course in proving to demonstration that life would be unbearable in Ireland if it were treated like the rest of the United Kingdom. As to Egypt, Lord Randolph Churchill has not yet persuaded his chief to ostentatiously admit that the Khedive is a helpless and contemptible nonentity, that he ought to be sent about his business, and Arabi sent back from Ceylon to lead on the Ministerial side in a national Parliament at Cairo. Time is required, Lord Salisbury says, for deciding about Egypt—which may possibly mean that time is required for the full conversion of the Ministry to the belief that everything that has been done in the country since he and M. Waddington between them gave Khedive Ismail his *congé*, and so inaugurated the reign of disorder which has filled up the interval, should be undone. Yet they have lost no time in deciding upon measures which, if they mean anything, mean that the present Ministers are preparing for as fatuous and reckless a policy in the Soudan as that which their predecessors were persuaded to follow. There is, however, sometimes safety in delay. Lord Salisbury, before re-opening the chapter of folly and disaster which Mr. Gladstone closed three months ago, will have time to ask himself what is to be gained by going back to the Soudan, and what is to be lost by coldly leaving it alone.

But it is to Lord Salisbury's observations in regard to the Afghan frontier that attention will be most eagerly directed in England and abroad. He announced that the negotiations with Russia will be continued from where they were left off by the preceding Ministry. The promise made to the Amir that Zulfikar should remain in his possession would be kept, and he hoped that a peaceful settlement of the question would be arrived at. There is nothing obscure in this, and nothing unsatisfactory, except in so far as Lord Salisbury went out of his way to spoil the effect of his announcement. The stage at which the negotiations were left off is but a short remove from a complete understanding between the two Governments. There were three points in dispute—the Penjdeh incident, the possession of Meruchak, and the delimitation of the country opened out by the Zulfikar Pass. The first may for the time being be regarded as a closed incident. It has been referred to the King of Denmark, and, as no one seems to attach any importance to it, there is no reason to include it amongst the matters directly in controversy. Nor is there any longer dispute about Meruchak The Amir is to keep the place, and there is an end of the matter. There only remains then the question of the Zulfikar Pass, and, if the correspondent of the *Standard*, whose information has all along been remarkably correct, is to be believed, even that can scarcely be regarded as a point in dispute. The Amir, it is agreed, is to keep the Zulfikar Pass, and the exact delimitation of the frontier in that locality is to be left to the Technical Commission with, according to the English suggestion, instructions to have a due regard for the safety of Russian communications along the line of frontier. The only difference between the two Governments, at the time the late Ministry resigned was as to the framing of the instructions to the Commission, the Russian proposal being that the security of their positions should be made a first consideration. The question can more correctly be described, therefore, as an open question than as one in dispute, and there seemed little more than a verbal difference standing in the way of full agreement between the two Governments. Lord Salisbury might well hope that a peaceful settlement of the question would be arrived at. Only either a deliberate desire to re-open the whole quarrel, or a culpable carelessness in reviving slumbering animosities, could spoil work thus nearly brought to a consummation. For that reason we are confident that when Lord Salisbury spoke on the subject in the House of Lords on Monday night, he can scarcely have been conscious of the provocative aspect which his words would bear by the time they reached St. Petersburg.

Lord Salisbury said just enough to hinder a settlement which at the time he spoke seemed certain and imminent. We cannot pretend to know the full significance of his declaration that whatever was settled, it would still be the duty of the Government to promptly and vigorously prepare, not only to defend our Indian frontier, but to stretch beyond in order to prevent the tide of war touching it. But it is certain that in Russia the declaration will not be read as a message of peace, or an encouragement to hasten on a settlement even of the matter immediately in dispute. Lord Salisbury may excuse himself—if he does not find the excuse too undignified—on the ground that after all he is only completing the work begun by his predecessors—that he is putting on the clothes of the statesman who went before him. That is perfectly true; but it is also true that there was no reason why in putting on Mr. Gladstone's coat he should challenge M. de Giers to tread on the tail of it. He seems to be a little less prudent now that he is in office than he was a few weeks ago, when he spoke without the restraints of responsibility. At that time we seemed to see in one or two of his utterances a wise distrust of the principle of defending our frontiers in positions far in advance of them. He now formally and definitely repudiates the principle of defending the frontier at the frontier. We are to go forward, fighting if need arise, at the end of long lines of communication, the mere advance upon which must reduce our strength and reduce the advantages which we should possess in resisting an enemy operating so far from his own base. Such are amongst the ultimate issues of the communication made to Parliament on Monday. Its nearer result, we fear, will be to raise new difficulties at St. Petersburg—perhaps to prompt the raising there of new pretensions. Lord Salisbury need not have gone out of his way to justify the aggressiveness of those Russian journals which, like the *Novoe Vremya*, have claimed that Russia had since a Ministry hostile to [illegible] must raise come into office in England [illegible]more exacting in her demands, "becoming [illegible]d danger of having proportion to the incre[illegible]ent whose disposition to deal with Russia cannot be depended upon with the same certainty as in the case of its predecessor." This is not an authoritative declaration of opinion, but if Lord Salisbury should find, now that he has laid bare his intentions, that Russian pretensions have grown somewhat, and if there is on the other side also a disposition to "stretch beyond" the frontier, he will not be able to say that the change has come about without warning.

THE revolt of the garrison of Hué, and the heavy fighting which resulted, is unfortunate for the French. It will probably lead to new complications, and will postpone indefinitely the pacification of Tongking. The second article of the treaty of peace just concluded between France and China stipulates that "the relations between France and Annam must not be of such a character as will embarrass China." If the Government at Pekin has begun to repent of the precipitancy with which this treaty was entered into, the present conflict in the capital of Annam will furnish them with an opportunity of re-opening the whole question. The fortifications of Hué were erected at the beginning of this century under the supervision of French officers, and the city ranks as one of the strongest military positions in Asia. The walls enclose an area of five miles in circumference, and are well supplied with cannon. There is a citadel with a palace, barracks, an arsenal, and magazines; and there the French garrison under General de Courcy appear to have taken refuge when attacked by the Annamite garrison of the city. The strength of the Annamite force is put at 30,000 men, which is probably an exaggeration; the French lost, according to the telegrams, only sixty men to the twelve hundred slain of the enemy. General de Courcy has summoned reinforcements. The capital is situated ten miles from the sea on the River Hué, which is too shallow for large vessels to pass up. The French reduced Annam to the position of a protected State by a treaty negotiated in the year 1874. The Chinese Government refused to recognise the validity of that treaty, as the suzerainty of the Emperor of China was not even referred to in it. The recent war was in great part the result of a desire to give vitality to this treaty, and under cover of it to reduce Tongking to the condition of a French province. The treaty of Tientsin secured both points for France, and the treaty just signed was based on the treaty of Tientsin, which was never ratified. Seeing that Tongking is still swarming with Black Flags and that the Chinese troops have not completed their evacuation of that territory, the collision between the Annamese and the French may produce embarrassing complications. The Black Flags had proclaimed their intention to continue the contest against the French on their own account, and it was expected that the "desertions" of the Chinese regulars to their ranks would be very considerable during the confusion of the evacuation. The outlook in Tongking was threatening enough already. The occurrence of severe fighting in Annam, and the peril of the French in the capital itself, will not tend to improve matters. Meanwhile, the French at home are as sick of the whole business as we are of the Soudan adventure.

ONE of the Calcutta papers is very wrath with the Government for including in the new Copyright Bill the protection of foreign telegrams for twenty-four hours. "We trust," our contemporary says magnificently, "that Government will refrain from interfering with matters that must surely have been thrust upon its notice, and will drop this fussy and silly little scheme. We do not believe in the journalistic honesty that awaits the quickening influence of such a Bill, and we do believe in the wisdom of leaving the press at all times as free as possible from legislative restrictions." As free, that is, as may be necessary to enable a Calcutta paper to reproduce free of cost and consequences, in its evening edition, the telegrams which the Bombay papers have been at the trouble and expense of publishing in the morning. We can make allowances for such a plea in certain of the native papers, but we confess it surprises us when we see it in leader type in a leading Calcutta journal. Yet it is not so many years since an eminent Bombay journalist said in the bitterness of his heart, that more journalistic enterprise was shown by the Bombay papers in a week, than in Calcutta in seven years. The want of enterprise which has so often caused remark, at the expense of the "metropolitan" press, is perhaps attributable in some measure to the want of honesty which the new Copyright Bill is intended to mitigate. Another of the Calcutta papers recently improved upon the system to which we refer by directing its Bombay correspondent not to re-telegraph our war telegrams, for they were "pure romance," the secret being that by waiting a few hours they could be clipped from a Calcutta contemporary that had gone to the extraordinary expense of getting them sent from Bombay to Calcutta by wire, and bringing them out in a special edition. Thus were acquired, at the cost of a pair of scissors, telegrams which had been procured by another metropolitan journal at the cost of perhaps a dozen rupees, our unrequited outlay thereon amounting to hundreds, and we getting no thanks or even common civility from either of them. We have the pleasure, indeed, of receiving a letter of apology from the veteran who had in his haste denounced our pillaged telegrams as "pure romance." He has the manliness to say that he regretted that he should have seemed to desire to cast any discredit on an example of enterprise which is not sufficiently followed in India. It will probably be more followed when there is more security against pirates. We at least do not agree in the opinion that the Legal Member of Council is "fatuous," in trying to check the free appropriation of other people's goods. The complaint is drolly made that the action of the Government of India in this matter is "gratuitous;" that is the very quality which ought to recommend it to our brethren of the Calcutta press.

As for the twenty-four hours' copyright which the Copyright Bill proposes to confer upon foreign telegrams, we have pointed out that it is not sufficient to protect what ought to be a valuable, because it is a very expensive, property. We should be satisfied with even a thirty-six hours' immunity from pillage, for that would at least prevent unprincipled papers up-country from forestalling their more enterprising contemporaries in their very next issue. A decent interval would become obligatory, and in time habitual. When the Australian legislatures decided to put an end to systematic piracy of foreign telegrams—a piracy which threatened to put an end to the importation of such telegrams altogether—forty-eight hours' copyright was deemed a necessary minimum. We only ask for thirty-six hours. We do not agree with our Allahabad contemporary that if thirty-six or forty-eight hours' protection be not accorded, the clause will be of no practical use whatever. The twenty-four hours' right admits a principle of property in telegrams which is now impudently denied by those who systematically steal them, generally without any pretence of acknowledgment. The acknowledgment of legal right will lead to that of moral right. The question is one which directly interests every man in India who desires to see in his paper the fullest and latest English and foreign news every morning. Once it becomes possible to invest heavy sums on imported news without having the results appropriated the same da[illegible] vigilant and unabashed rivals, we shall see a great development of newspaper enterprise in India. We should be glad to see the salutary principle at length to be applied to foreign telegrams extended to those of India also. A twenty-four hours' copyright would be reasonable, and in the long run highly beneficial, in so far as it would encourage newspapers to spend money on procuring early and authentic intelligence from all parts of the country.

A CORRESPONDENT at Quetta, writing under date the 2nd July, contradicts the report which has got into some of the papers, that owing to the cholera all the troops there have gone into camp. This, he says, is news to people at Quetta. The 47th and 45th are almost all out, and so are the European batteries. The Bombay Lancers came in the previous day from Kuchlak. There was no end of cholera all about, and it was no use sending the Lancers further off, as the Pishin Valley was full of cholera, which came up *viâ* the Hurnai. It had already had a dose in the Bolan and Quetta, and so both waves seem to have met, and caused a more virulent type than ever to appear, especially amongst the 43rd, who were dying at the rate of five to seven a day. The cause must be other than the blankets of the 98th, as it appears that comparatively a small quantity only of these were handed over to the 43rd. In both Passes the natives were dying fast. Captain Cameron, of the Engineers, went to Rindli a few days ago, got ill there, the cholera developed itself at Mach, and the poor fellow was brought on to Durwaza (next station to Quetta), died, and was buried there. Mr. Cooper, C. E., railway engineer, died at Bibinani or Kundalani, Lieutenant Light, of the 17th, was brought into Quetta from Bibinani a few days ago with bad fever, and he lies now in a precarious state in his quarters at the 17th Lines. His servant was taken ill with cholera, and died in a few hours. It is not a lively place here now, our correspondent adds, with the inevitable rattle of funeral musketry morning and evening over some poor European soldier who has just died and is being buried. Besides all this cholera, the heat in the Pass is so unbearable that more than three-quarters of the sepoys at Rindli, Kundalani, Kirta, and Bibinani have to be invalided. The guns for the Amir have reached Darwaza to-day. A thousand camel-loads of ammunition have been left behind for want of transport. Nothing could be finer than the weather—75° during the day and 65° at night—and it is very hard to explain why the place should be so unhealthy. Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay, in his report says it is owing to the water-supply, and if his analysis is correct, no wonder.

A CORRESPONDENT, in noting that the Cunarder Etruria recently did the voyage from New York to Queenstown in six days, eleven hours, and 28 minutes, including an unprecedented run of 560 miles in one day, writes—"How delightful it would be if we could have some such steaming on the eastern side of Suez, and thus reduce the voyage from Bombay to Suez [illegible] days, instead of twelve as at present."

INTERVIEWS WITH EMINENT PERSONAGES.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

IT was not till I had consulted my friend Robinsonoff that I decided to accept your commission for this interview. I had scarcely recovered from that unpleasant scene with the policeman, and I wished to be quite sure that I should be in no danger with the Commander-in-Chief. As I said before, I am naturally fearless, but when there is any danger I think I shine most as an adviser. I can advise another man how to meet danger, with the utmost intrepidity. Now, I had been informed that the Commander-in-Chief wears a sword, and that, on emergency, he puts holsters into his pistols, which are hammerless and have no locks. I know, from my extensive reading, that, unless a pistol is securely locked up, it may go off at any time, and in any direction. These elements of danger rendered extreme caution positively necessary.

Robinsonoff, who is a subaltern of high rank and attainments, was kind enough to advise me. He is a probationary acting deputy sub-assistant quartermaster-general *pro tem.*, and has passed the lower standard in profane swearing. I need scarcely say that he is thoroughly well acquainted with "tactics," which, he tells me, are the first principles of tact, so necessary in dealing with a Commander-in-Chief. It was with the utmost confidence, therefore, that I placed myself in his hands when he offered to procure me an appointment to interview that distinguished officer. He said he would himself carry a note from me to the Military Secretary, from whom I should receive an answer. I got a satisfactory reply, and was informed that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief would be prepared to receive me at the bungalow of Lieutenant Smithkewiski, 190th N. I.

"The Commander-in-Chief never speaks to a civilian," said Robinsonoff, "in his official residence. In fact, but for my intercession with the Military Secretary, he would have refused to see you at all. Any civilian entering the official compound is shot dead by the sentry, and then challenged."

I was very thankful to have so useful a friend as Robinsonoff, and you may well be proud to think that your interviewer has such powerful acquaintances.

"You had better wear some sort of uniform,' suggested Robinsonoff. "It will predispose him in your favour, and will obviously show a desire to please."

"But I have none!" said I.

"Well, that is a difficulty of course. But if you put a peacock's feather in that large pith hat you wear, and buckle a cricket belt round your frock coat, with a carvingknife in a brown-paper sheath, it would do, you know. All you want is to show that you respect uniform *as* uniform. He will be quite satisfied with the intention."

The advice was sound, and warmly thanking my friend, I did as he suggested. He is always able to give some good reason for his suggestions, and I like to have things put clearly before me.

Accompanied by Robinsonoff, in a hack victoria, which he said was more respectful than a buggy, I drove up to the door of the bungalow and pulled up with a jerk. The orderly on duty saluted.

"It is etiquette for civilians to return the salute," whispered my friend, "you should take off your hat and say 'salaam.'" I did so.

The Commander-in-Chief was seated at his office table, with his Military Secretary by his side. This persistent presence of office tables suggests the immense industry of our officials. But this is a digression.

I brought out my note-book, and began: "I have come to inter—"

"His Excellency knows all about that," said the Military Secretary, abruptly. "Proceed with your questions."

I began at once. "Has your Highness a large army?" I asked.

"There is no army at all."

"No ar—! Then may I ask who are th[illegible] men who walk about with muskets and bayon[illegible]

"They are dummies."

"You don't mean to tell me th[illegible] fierce-looking sepoys are not soldiers!"

"The Commander-in-Chief has alr[illegible] that question," said the Military Se[illegible] I was abashed, but I continued my[illegible]

"Are those muskets and ba[illegible] real ones?"

"No; they are made of [illegible] are all coloured paper." [illegible] most valuable informati[illegible] press the matter to the [illegible]

"Do these—these dum[illegible]

"None. They are ta[illegible] homes, and made to serve [illegible]

"Then where does all t[illegible] entered in the budgets?"

"It is divided among the E[illegible] ing to rank."

"Good heavens! I—"

"His Excellency does not like [illegible] tions," said the Military Secretary[illegible]

"Has this state of things [illegible] existence?"

"When I was serving with Lord-[illegible] with an eye-glass.

"You told us that story yesterday, [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief. "Yes, sir, [illegible] native papers said we didn't want an [illegible] that we could trust to the Bengali B[illegible] defend India."

"I once said to the Marquis of—" b[illegible] man with the eye-glass.

"You told us that anecdote last week, [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief, sternly.

"Is not the English army in India a reality[illegible] [illegible]med.

"No. They are all supplied by contractors so much a thousand. They are not Englishmen all. They are low-caste Hindus, whitewashed."

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Oxbridge used to say to me 'Baalbee, old fellow!'" shouted the man with the eye-glass.

"That is the hundred-and-fifth time of telling that anecdote," angrily interrupted the Commander-in-Chief. "If you do it again I will reduce you to the ranks."

The man with the eye-glass sank under the table, and I could hear him repeating all his anecdotes to himself *sotto voce*.

I ventured to proceed. "In case of war what would you do?"

"There will be no war. The British Government will never go to war."

"But if the Russians come?"

"We are prepared to meet them. You may observe that it has nowhere been stated officially that we are prepared to fight them."

"But suppose they advance upon India?"

"We shall issue orders. They will all be made C. S. I., or C. I. E. When you see that 'orders have been issued' you will now know what it means."

"And if they still continue to advance?"

"Then the matter will be referred to the civil authorities, who will take the advice of the Peace Society and the Theosophical Association."

"Is it not possible that the Russians may advance in the meantime?"

"No. They cannot do so unless they first send in a petition with an eight-anna stamp, and this must pass through the office of the Quartermaster-General, the Adjutant-General, and the Instructor of Musketry. It will then be sent to the Commissary-General for counter-signature, and to the Paymaster-General to be initialled. Finally the Local Taluka Board of the district in which the Russians may happen to be will decide on the matter. This process will take two years at least, and by that time it won't matter."

This appeared very puzzling to me; but the Commander-in-Chief was evidently very well acquainted with all the details.

"Then you don't want to fight?" I asked.

"But by Jing"—began the Commander-in-Chief.

At this moment, however, the man with the eyeglass, who had been laughing softly to himself over his anecdotes, suddenly shouted from under the table.

"I once remarked to the Prince of"—

"Orderly! A. D. C.!" yelled the Commander-in-Chief, starting up in a rage and seizing his sword. "Take away that man and this Russian spy, and have them both court-martialled instantly. I'll teach you," he continued, "to come pretending to interview me with that maniac equipment. Go and tell all you have heard to the Russians, after you have been shot, not before."

I did not wait. I gave one bound through the door, sprang into the victoria No. 2195, and shouted to the driver. "Fifty rupees if you get to the Apollo-bunder in time to catch the mail-steamer." He was too late, and I only gave him four annas. He sued me subsequently for the balance.

There was no pursuit, but I will never interview a Commander-in-Chief again. Curiously enough, I thought I heard sounds of laughter from Smithkewiski's bungalow as I left.

Some one pointed out the Commander-in-Chief to me the other day, and he was not a bit like the one I interviewed. Robinsonoff says that it must have been the Civil Commander-in-Chief. He assures me, and offers to swear on the Pay-and-allowance Code, that the one he introduced me to was the uncivil or Military Commander-in-Chief. I am too bewildered to decide. This interviewing is very painful to my feelings. But I will dare anything in the true interests of the public.

There is a certain Lieutenant Jokewitch whom I have seen with Robinsonoff. It seems to me that I know his face. If he had white hair and whiskers he would be the image of the Commander-in-Chief. I noticed, too, that he nudged Robinsonoff, and winked when they met me.

EDOFFSKI.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Certain comments on the Conference, in quarters where I am quite sure conscious unfairness to the absent would be a thing impossible, appear to render it desirable that I should make public the facts, which could not of course be known, that Mr. Chatfield had instructed me to arrange for an Educational Conference in Bombay some weeks before he met with his unfortunate accident, and that I was in communication with him regarding details at the time when the accident occurred.—Yours faithfully,

T. B. KIRKHAM,
Educational Inspector, C. D.

Poona, July 6.

THE CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY—A SAVING OF Rs. 2,400 A YEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since Government are practising even small economies—as witness the reduction of one pice in the commission granted to post-masters on the sale of postage stamps—allow me to suggest the abolition of the Professorship of Zoology in the Grant Medical College, which would result in a saving of five times the amount of the post-masters' pice.

Zoology is useless for the purposes of medicine, and it does not find a place in the University curriculum. I do not therefore see why it should be taught at the Medical College, needlessly to add to the labours of the professors, to the torment of the students' brains, and to the pressure on the straitened purses of their parents in the purchase of costly books. The immediate abolition of this chair therefore would be a source of relief to all concerned, the public finances being not the least interested.

A knowledge of chemistry or botany I believe is not required of medical students in England, except for the highest degrees, but here it is exacted for the lowest. I do not see why both these subjects, botany at least, should not be discarded, and thus a further saving of time, trouble, and money be effected; but as these subjects are included in the University course it may not be possible to deal with them summarily. The chair of zoology, however, can be abolished at once. A knowledge of this subject is required of candidates for the M. D. degree alone, and not only are these few and far between, but they have to study it by themselves after passing the L. M. (for which alone the college course is intended), and consequently after they have ceased to be students at the college; so that the existence of the chair of zoology is needed by no one, and its abolition will be a benefit to all, as shown already.

There may be scope for similar other economies in the Educational and other departments, the heads of which ought to be able to give a good account, and the Government might do worse than issue a specific order in this sense.

July 7. TODAR MALL.

THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT[illegible]

SIR,—Your correspondent "Pro Bono Publ[illegible] writing of the block in the work of the High[illegible] remarks that "in the present case the[illegible] question of the actual workers not do[illegible] enough."

With due respect for the hon'ble[illegible] would question this assertion. With[illegible] five weeks in April and May, and an[illegible] length in September and October[illegible] not all, Christian, Hindu, and [illegible] and holidays at Christmas [illegible] as long as those enjoyed [illegible] it seems to me, a very e[illegible] interesting if some [illegible] of doing so accura[illegible] how many days i[illegible] closed. I think t[illegible] during nearly h[illegible] and close days.

A simple re[illegible] "pro bono [illegible] two long [illegible] extrava[illegible] your [illegible] wor[illegible]

[illegible] to sa[illegible] on the [illegible] railway [illegible] Bombay [illegible] modatio[illegible] high pos[illegible] wished a [illegible] raise no [illegible] any ordina[illegible] are the [illegible] to me fr[illegible] reserved th[illegible] It is not [illegible] spondence wh[illegible] pay was from [illegible] ought to have [illegible] existing rules [illegible] only. Anyhow [illegible] any fare until [illegible] ped up to the [illegible] entering it and [illegible] charge of his duty[illegible] ed manner not o[illegible] railway authorities[illegible] ask the Hon. Mr. Ju[illegible] him and his wife rema[illegible] compartment, on the [illegible] Nanabhai acted throug[illegible] fied manner, as best be[illegible] Court. If any one dese[illegible] your hands or those of the p[illegible] and not Mr. Nanabhai. I[illegible] inquiry were instituted, I [illegible] my friends, that the gallant [illegible] off scot free. Mr. Tudball su[illegible] example is made of some Eur[illegible] tries to appropriate a com[illegible] cannot be expected to do their[illegible] is a suitable case to be made an[illegible]

July 7.

NOTES FROM AHME[illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPON[illegible]

LAST Sunday night we were blesse[illegible] rain, but only for a short time. We sti[illegible] more, as the heat during the day is very[illegible] makes one feel anything but comfortab[illegible] standing the punkas that are kept going[illegible] head. It is a fortunate thing that mangoes[illegible] this year; if not, I fear cholera would have [illegible] its appearance among the Shrawaks, who [illegible] this part of the world in far greater numbe[illegible] elsewhere.

There has been a good deal of gossip about a P[illegible] pleader who, while being examined as a wi[illegible] in a theft case by the police inspector of this t[illegible] happened to use a popular word which begins [illegible] "d" and ends with "n" in this high functiona[illegible] office, for which offence he was arraigned be[illegible] Mr. Allen, magistrate of the 1st class, and fin[illegible] Rs. 20, which large sum, for so small a word, wa[illegible] paid at once. The pleader is not satisfied with the decision, and so an appeal to the High Court is talked about.

All our district officers have come in for the rains.

There is great consternation among the Shrawak community here, owing, it seems, to some of their men being imprisoned at Palitana by the Thakore of that place. This is a good chance for lawyers, and I believe some are already on their way from here to Rajkote.

Our popular City Magistrate, Mr. Fernandez, it is reported, intends to proceed to England on three months' privilege leave from the 15th instant, and is to be succeeded *pro tem.* by Mr. Maconachie, C.S., it is said.

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against the inability of an administration which leaves untouched the hygienic conditions most favourable to the development of the miasms."

IN order to turn to useful account a portion of the surplus material remaining from the Soudan war, new railways are being extensively laid down both on the experimental range and the more general practice range in the Government marshes adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and between 300 and 400 men will be employed upon the work until Christmas next. One of the new lines of rails extends across the marshes about two miles to the second powder magazine and the gun-cotton magazines. A field of eighteen acres has been made over to the Royal Engineers for the storage of the railway plant and other reserves, and some extensive buildings will be erected for cover. The engines and carriages obtained for the Suakim-Berber railway are now running on the lines at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The trains, which have the words "Suakim-Berber" painted on them, are in the aggregate some two miles in length. Some of the carriages are travelling houses built of wood, but with timber so thick as to be bullet-proof at a fair range. With the railway is a temporary station, with platforms, offices, engine houses, turn-tables, and everything complete. This will be built up in the eighteen-acre field.

PROFESSOR PASTEUR publishes an interesting letter from Dr. Ferran, of Valencia, concerning inoculation for cholera. In this letter Dr. Ferran asserts that the results obtained become every day more irresistibly eloquent. The experience of Alcira had been confirmed in numerous other towns. Anti-cholera vaccination had been practised upon all classes of society, but in many places the greater number of those operated upon belonged to the pauper class, and the results proved no less satisfactory. Dr. Ferran, though of opinion that one inoculation is effective, recommends that it should be repeated, in order to make assurance doubly sure. In reference to the official prohibition of vaccination for cholera (which has since been cancelled in deference to public opinion), Dr. Ferran intimates that the measure was taken in consequence of two persons belonging to an already cholera-visited family dying the day after vaccination. These casualties Dr. Ferran attributes to the use of impure lymph, and states that in 16,000 cases, for which he had personally inspected the lymph, no evil results had followed. It is not claimed that vaccination for cholera will give actual immunity, but that it will alleviate the attack whenever it may come. Anti-cholera vaccination, Dr. Ferran affirms, can never itself be the cause of an attack. If an attack comes within five days of vaccination it must have been previously contracted. Dr. Ferran attributes the discovery of anti-cholera vaccination to the theories of Professor Pasteur.

A SINGULAR funeral has taken place in Paris. A wealthy *bourgeois* of the Rue St. Jacques, named Bégis, tired of life and caring nothing for his relations, made a will in favour of M. Poubelle, the Prefect of the Seine, and then proceeded to hang himself. The succession is estimated at about

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is just as well that the chief
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ved, as the *Cologne Gazette* again

's church at Stratford on Avon, is
rgo the dangerous attentions of a
ommittee. The *Athenæum* speaks
of the intentions of the committee
e fabric as far as possible in the same
s it was in Shakspeare's time." And
his is exactly what every true lover of
rt, and antiquity would refuse to do.
nocking off some modern cement, re-
eaky joints, securing the roof here and
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ne wooden side galleries within, nothing
done in Shakspeare's church. One-third
£12,000. which are asked for the work in
on would be more than enough. The

estimate of £12,000. for the work is significant of what is really intended. Let our readers in Europe and America who are appealed to for money beware what they do in this matter. Let them reverence Shakspeare in "preserving" and "maintaining" his church—nothing more.

AN accident occurred to the double screw steel second class cruiser Leander twenty-four hours after joining the evolutionary squadron lying in Bantry Bay at the time. The cruisers and corvettes went outside at sunset or a little before for evolutionary practice. The weather was, however, thick and dirty, and they shortly returned, re-entering the anchorage by the western channel, which is the narrower of the two. The Mercury was leading; after her came the Mariner, and then the Leander, column like, ahead. At about a quarter to ten the Mercury and Mariner took up their billets, and as they swung across the channel the Leander, in order to avoid them and to reach her berth, which lay beyond, passed to the northward. In doing so she approached the Hornet Rock, which lies at the extremity of a shoal that runs out from the main land, opposite Corrigagaronive Pier. The men in the chains never called less than seven-and-a-half fathoms of water; yet suddenly, at ten minutes to ten, the Leander struck, grazing nearly the whole of her port side, and starting a number of her plates. She at once began to make water rapidly, and at first it seemed as if the pumps would barely be sufficient to keep her in check. In the morning, however, all danger had disappeared, and the ship, with a considerable list to port, was at her anchorage ahead of the Iron Duke. At the time of the accident, five officers were on the bridge, and the vessel was moving slowly; but the night was so squally and inhospitable that the execution of any manœuvres in a narrow and strange channel was particularly difficult.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE re-organisation of the Sappers and Miners in India has been taken in hand by the military authorities. An up-country paper remarks that there is none of that Presidential jealousy which is a drag upon most branches of the Army. The Bengal Sappers viewed with marked admiration the splendid work done in the Khyber by their brothers from Madras; the detachment of Bombay Sappers at Maiwand made a heroic stand around the guns in that action and were killed almost to a man. Everywhere, in fact, of late years where our Indian Sappers have taken the field they have worked admirably, and when called upon to fight have displayed a bravery which has placed them in the first rank of combatants. It is stated that a new equipment will be given to the corps, and that generally their status will be improved.

THE following announcement appears in the *London Gazette*:—10th Hussars—Lieutenant His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, K. G., from the 2nd Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant, Supernumerary to the Establishment. Dated June 17, 1885.

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H COURT.—JULY 6.

ore the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
GAINST A MEMBER OF THE BAR.
NOWROJEE DAVER AND ANOTHER *vs.*
RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY AND ANOTHER.

intiffs in this suit are Ardesir Nowrojee
of the late Mr. Nowrojee Ardesir Daver,
ozbai, his wife; and the defendants are
e Rustomjee Motabhoy, a member of the
y Bar, now in England, and his mother,
ai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy.
plaintiffs prayed that a trust deed, dated 22nd
ember, 1881, may be declared void; that it may
delivered up to be cancelled; and that it may be
clared that the plaintiffs are jointly entitled to
e Government paper of the value of Rs. 7,500
uring their lives, and that, on the death of either
f them, the same should belong to the survivor,
&c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendants.

Evidence was called on behalf of the plaintiffs as to the custom among the Parsees with regard to gifts given at the time of betrothal, marriage, and celebration of the Agharni. Dustoor Pesootanjee Byramjee Sunjana, Dustoor Jamaspjee Minorcherjee, and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonji, C. I. E., were the principal witnesses called. They agreed on the point that the husband and wife took a joint interest in such gifts; that one of the parties could not dispose of his or her share in them without the consent of the other; and that, on the death of one of them, the survivor was solely entitled to the gifts.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said that the charge of undue influence against the first defendant having been abandoned by the learned counsel for the plaintiffs, the only issue to be decided was as to whether the deed should or should not be set aside. It had been decided in two or three cases that presents given to a Parsee bride either before or on the occasion of her marriage became, according to Parsee custom, the joint property of both husband and wife with benefit of survivorship. The question as to whether presents given, as in this case, on the occasion of the celebration of the Agharni ceremony fell in the same category as marriage presents was one of considerable importance; but on the strength of the slight evidence offered in this case, his lordship would follow the general rule, and hold that such presents were also the joint property of husband and wife, and after the death of either, of the survivor of them. His lordship, however, expressly wished it to be understood that his decision on the point was only for the purposes of a case wherein trustees were concerned, who had thought it proper to leave the matter to the court and offer no opposition. This decision should not be cited as a precedent. His lordship further held that the conduct of the defendants was perfectly honest, and as they had acted in good faith, they were entitled to have their costs, taxed as between attorney and client, out of the fund. As the wife had no authority to dispose of the property against the will of the husband, the deed must necessarily be set aside.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1885-86:—

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1885.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	56,15,894	2,04,50,911	2,60,66,805
Exports	3,81 900	1,51,450	5,33,350
Net Imports.........	52,33,994	2,02,99,461	2,55,33,455
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF MAY., 1885 (PROGRESSIVE).			
Imports	76,23,785	2,93,39,866	3,69,63,651
Exports	3,97,800	3,62,600	7,60,400
Net Imports.........	72,25,985	2,89,77,266	3,62,03,251

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1885-86:—

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1885.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	49,61,197	91,87,516	1,41,51,713
Coined & Examined.	46,41,727	86,47,350	1,32,89,077
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF MAY., 1885 (PROGRESSIVE).			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	76,74,572	1,54,21,006	2,30,95,577
Coined & Examined.	76,42,657	1,42,55,580	2,18,98,238

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.—In anticipation of the line being taken over in the beginning of next year by the Indian Government, the Board of Directors of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, have sent out instructions to have notices served on all the Company's servants, that their services will no longer be required after that date. The covenanted servants have been served with six months' notice according to agreement, but in the case of the others, to whom only one month's notice is due, a difficulty arises. It is probable that the services of many of these will be retained after the Government have taken over the Railway, yet while the matter remains uncertain, they cannot postpone accepting situations elsewhere whenever a chance offers; thus depriving the Company of their services before it is ready to part with them. It is a pity that some decision cannot be arrived at by an early date, as to the number of hands the Government will be able to retain in their service.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GENERAL VALENTINE BAKER PASHA IN CAIRO.

BETWEEN the Esbekieh Gardens, heavy with the perfume of flowers, murmurous of fountains whose spray flashes diamond-like among the trees—between them and the sombre Nile lies the Ismailyeh quarter of Cairo. This, the official quarter, is a reposeful Haussmannised wilderness of dainty villas scattered, oasis-like, with their rose-gardens and brooding palms, among the rude material of unbuilt dwellings. Its gaunt routes, upon which the sun-glare falls mercilessly from the unrelieved blue, are usually empty, save for some stray beggar; or a policeman in white uniform loafing along the shady side of a wall; or a donkey pattering between the pendulous legs of a blue-growned fellah; or a Bedouin from the desert, nodding and swaying aloft upon his camel, which swings with noiseless tread over its blue-black shadow on the white sand. One of these routes is called the Rue des Consuls, and about half-way down it, on your right hand as you ride towards Boulak and the Nile is General Valentine Baker Pasha's house,—La Maison Remington, so named after its owner and builder, the American millionaire and rifle-maker. To and fro in front of the big gate a loutish fellah, half-warrior, half-"peeler" flops on his high-heeled boots, gun on shoulder, at "sentry-go." A big square mansion, La Maison Remington rises somewhat badly and unadoredly (save for its facing of white marble) in the midst of a large walled-in enclosure filled to profusion with trees and flowering shrubs. Doorkeepers, orderlies, *cavases* in flowing trousers, bright coloured waist-shawls, and curved scimitars; attendants of various species—of Egyptain, Syrian, Nubian nationality, and in every variety of picturesque costume—lounge about the marble steps of the hall-entrance. One of them looking as if he had dropped out of a scene of some *Arabian Night*, salaams almost to the points of his slippers as he shows the visitor into the Pasha's study. Cosy and pretty is the Pasha's study, but not much sign of luxury about it. Tiger-skins, a few pictures and books, some trophies of the chase, exhaust the list and classification of its furnishing. For the moment, the little room seems haunted by the ghost of the former occupant of La Maison Remington—Sir Edward Malet. With his sidelong glance, and tread velvety as a tom-cat's, how often has Sir Edward measured the length of this chamber, spinning the diplomatic cobwebbery of the usurers' war; travelling, though he knew it not, the high-road to Lady Ermyntrude and the pearl-buttoned *bottines*? The Fates have been as capricious to the new tenant of La Maison Remington as to the old, but much more unkind. Backed by an arithmetician from India, Malet brought plague eleventh upon Egypt; and now he purrs against the leg of the great Chancellor. Baker in his brave efforts to save the life of an Egyptian garrison nearly lost his own, and for reward he has the gratitude of a powerless Pharaoh: and the unpleasant association of the name of his house with that of the weapon which his followers dropped like hot embers at El Teb, when they bolted for the ships.

In the red-fezzed, gray-tunicked, rotund, and heavy figure, which steps slowly in the room, with drooping shoulder, with top-booted legs well apart, outstreched hand, and cigarette in mouth, you would scarcely recognise the agile cavalry man of earlier days, "the smartest cavalry officer in Europe," as he was said to be when he committed the 10th Hussars, and as he proved himself to be when he covered Suliman Pasha's retreat and saved the Turkish army. The low soft voice, the pleasant smile (mostly in the brown eyes), are still there; and but the slightest streaks of gray are perceptible in the closely-clipped dark hair, and copious moustache, which almost covers the large thick lips that are matched in size by the heavy under-jaw. Even according to the Psalmist's limit, Baker is only in life's mid-autumn, while, according to our Parliamentary standard, he totters between later youth and middle age. Still, if one saw him twenty yards off, and walking, one would take him for battered veteran, in whose shaky limbs the elastic firm vigour had long since died. But if at that moment his groom should lead up the Pasha's horse, then one would witness a remarkable transformation—the heavy figure mounting with the ease of a youngster, and cantering off, right hand on hip, erect, graceful, a soldier every inch of him, the best horseman in the city of the Caliphs, or within a thousand leagues of it. In his long gray overcoat, turban of dark-crimson silk, and long riding-boots, Baker, mounted on his charger, looked just what he was—born for the life of camps and for leadership in battle—when, on the morning of 4th February, 1884, he stood at an angle of Fort Baker, watching the march past to the battle-field of El Teb of the Egyptian cavalry squadrons, the artillery battery, and the infantry battalions of white-coated fellahs, and blue-uniformed blacks.

His friends say that by reason of his long residence among Turks General Baker has acquired the habits of one; and you see there is some truth in this, when you notice his manner of half-closing his eyes, of talking in half-whisper, leisurely, monosyllabically, while he gazes, as if in contemplation, through his cigarette smoke, and sips the fragrant coffee, which an attendant presents in tiny cups, first to the guest and next to the Pasha. The Turkish manner is equally apparent in his caution—his impenetrable reserve. He can express himself fluently and incisively enough when busines demands it, or when in private he liberates his soul to some one whom he likes and trusts. He is a master of the art of turning a subject, and he can "sit upon" an unwelcome questioner, apparently with the lightness of a feather, but in reality with crushing effect. At Suakim there was a certain official for whom, partly by reason of his want of tact and awkward air of self-importance, the driblets of information from the naval and military authorities (to be communicated by the said official to his Foreign Office) soon ran dry. An important movement was on foot, and the official wanted to know. He could coax nothing out of Sir William Hewett. He tried General Baker, who, of course, was in the secret, and whom he found walking up and down his office, in a brown study. He poured out a turgid complaint about the Admiral's taciturnity. Baker listened for a long time, unmoved; he then stopped short, took his cigarette slowly out of his mouth, held it between his forefinger and thumb, peered upwards into vacancy, licked his lips leisurely (a frequent trick of his), and then, after a long pause whispered, with silky softness, "Perhaps he wants to keep it dark. Blushing lobster-red the official clattered own-stairs, and Baker with his hands on his hips, and his cigarette in full cloud, unconcernedly resumed his beat.

No one has ever known Baker lose his temper. What one sees him, behind his tobacco-smoke and Turkish coffee, in La Maison Remington, that he is in the din and confusion of camps and the dire work of the battle-field—ever on alert but never flurried, never losing his self-possession. Once, however, in the Suakim campaign he nearly showed downright anger; that was when a shipload of Falstaffian scare-crows arrived to reinforce him for the fight which was to take place thirty-six hours after. The villians marched wide betwixt the legs, as if they had gyves on; and, indeed, it was likely enough that many of them were just out of prison. There was not a shirt and a half in the whole company of them, and their leaders looked like mere toasts-and-butter, who would as soon hear the devil as a drum. Some of the warriors carried fowling-pieces, and not one knew how to shoot. With set lips and a pallor on his habitually ruddy face, Baker rode away from the absurd spectacle, sat him on a camp-stool outside his tent on the sea-beach, crossed his legs, struck a light, and mused over the whims of Fate. "They might have fought for their lives"—that was his criticism of the conduct of his so-called troops during the carnage at El Teb the second day after; and it is perhaps the only criticism he has ever made upon them. For Baker always showed the most generous sense of fair play. He keenly felt the neglect of the Cairo officials, and he despised the ordinary run of native officers; but he never said hard things about his ditchers and ex-policemen, whom only a miracle could have made soldiers of in six weeks. Baker has done many a brave thing, but none braver than his hopeless march out with that chattering slipshod rabble to the wells of El Teb.

What may be called Baker's official manner may to some person appear to indicate indifference, self-isolation; but those who are themselves acquainted with the Oriental character recognise in it the sign of intimate knowledge of the persons with whom he has to deal, and of a knack of getting their quickest and best work out of them in their own best way. "Tell them what you want; don't meddle with them more than you can help," such is Baker's maxim in managing his Orientals, and it works admirable. A martinet from Pall Mall would worry their souls out of them, and find himself helpless. Unbending firmness as to the end, combined with pliant considerateness as to the means such is the system of the General-in-chief of the Egyptian *gendarmerie*. Baker's orders, given in the softest tones and fewest words—monosyllables for choice—are a *kismet* (Fate) which every man under him, down to the rawest recruit, knows to be unescapable. And now one may understand the secret of Baker's great popularity. Since the crisis of Anglo-Egyptian history in 1882 until now the two most popular Englishmen in Egypt have been Evelyn Wood and Valentine Baker; and they have been popular for one and the same reason—their combination of firmness with tolerance and sympathy.

Never an adept in small talk, Valentine Baker grows more silent as the years pass. When he does thaw into conversation it is in the company of his intimates—the presence of mere acquaintance would freeze him. The only man who could properly draw out Baker, unloosen his tongue for him, set it merrily wagging to the accompaniment of smile and twinkling eye, was his fast and loyal friend Colonel Fred. Burnaby. In appearance, manner, and temperament there was the greatest contrast between the two inseparables—the one prematurely aged, about middle height, monosyllabic, cautious, retiring, sometimes despondent, often melancholy and sad; the other a youngish, burly giant of six feet three, with a marvellous gift of fluent speech, expansive, jovially frank, sanguine, full of fight, open to all comers, everlastingly overflowing with good-humour, droll fun, and merriment. Whenever Baker talked gloomily of his chances against the Arabs, Burnaby would break out with a cheery "Ha, ha!" and wager that, with "two hundred English gamekeepers" and a corresponding supply of double-barrels and buckshot, he could go "clean through" the rebel Arabs and the whole of the Dark Continent, and emerge at the Cape of Good Hope. Burnaby's jokes kept the camp in capital humour, and many a time dispersed gloom from his friend Baker's mind. Morning, noon, and even the two friends used to tram-tram up and down the gravel patch between Baker's reception tent and the two-storied coraline cockloft which served for head-quarters office—Baker in his blood-red turban and undress uniform of gray flannel; Burnaby in a pith helmet like a flattened beehive, in baggy trousers and short jacket of dark tweed, with both hands behind his back, and a big cudgel swaying and twirling between finger and thumb—the shorter man walking with stiff infirm-like step, the tall giant with the elastic outward swing of his long legs. Burnaby's comradeship is one of the two consoling memories which Baker has carried with him from the Soudan.

The second memory is that of a certain afternoon of sunshine and sea-breeze, in early February, when a great troopship, steam off, glided into Suakim harbour with the 10th Hussars on board; and when from the crowded deck the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and the Hussars, rushing forward, waved their helmets, and cheered and shouted, while Baker, with something like a quiver on his lips, stepped on board, and, after so many long years, met face to face his old regiment. Having thus crossed each other's path—"the old Colonel" from the Balkans and the battle-fields of South Eastern Europe; the "old Tenth" from the Indian plains and the passes of Afghanistan—the [illegible] among an alien race.—*World.*

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* on June 16th:—The funeral rites of the Zanzibar scare may be said to have been performed to-day by the semi-official *North German Gazette*, which publishes, in a prominent place, a denial of the disturbing rumours respecting the relations of Germany and England on this question. The denial is given in the shape of a reference to *The Times* and a quotation from one of its London contemporaries, but it may none the less be looked upon as *quasi*-authoritative. It seems to be now universally taken for granted that the rumour of the invasion of the East African Company's territory by the Sultan of Zanzibar was erroneous.

The *North German Gazette* reproduces another article on Zanzibar from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It asserts that before the treaty made with Sir Bartle Frere, in 1862, the Sultan was nothing more than a merchant and slave-dealer on a large scale. England compelled him to give up the maritime traffic in slaves, but slave-holding has not been interfered with. In the interior, continues the article, the Sultan has no authority and is simply represented by mercantile agents, not by Valis or governors. These agents are recruited from the rich Arabs, most of whom possess landed property on the island of Zanzibar, and are consequently dependent on the Sultan. Through these agents he maintains mercantile relations with the interior, and he enjoys a share of their profits. The article concludes as follows:—Through the German settlements large tracts of the east part of Africa are opened to European commerce and civilization, and their prosperity will also be of advantage to the Sultan, whose own trade will thus become more valuable and more extensive. Any opposition on his part to German settlements in Usagaro would therefore be short-sighted and prejudicial to his own interest.

THE INDIA CIVIL SERVICE AS A CAREER FOR SCOTSMEN.

"J. C. S." writes in the *Scotsman*:—There is some reason to believe that the advantages of an appointment in the India Civil Service, and the means of obtaining such an appointment, are not so well known in Scotland as they ought to be; otherwise the enterprise and ability of young Scotsmen would secure a large share than they do of these posts, which are undoubtedly, all things considered, the greatest prizes offered for general competition among the youth of the country. It is true that the number of men of Scottish descent in the service is large in proportion to the population of Scotland, but the prominent positions and marked nationality of many of them perhaps give the impression that their number is larger than it really is; and many who have Scottish names and some of the characteristics of Scotsmen are not themselves natives of Scotland, but descendants of men who emigrated to England or elsewhere a generation or two ago. In order to judge properly of the share of these appointments secured by Scotland, it is necessary to inquire how many are obtained by men who have been educated at our Scottish schools and Universities: for a man of Scottish descent, born or educated out of Scotland, can hardly be claimed as a Scotsman pure and simple.

According to the statistics published by the Civil Service Commissioners, who have the control of the examinations for the India Civil Service during the last ten years 333 appointments have been thrown open to competition, and of these 38 have been won by men who had been at least partly educated at schools situated in Scotland. Thus Scottish schools can, in some sense, claim to have secured about one in nine of these valuable prizes. But the population of Scotland is almost one-ninth of that of the United Kingdom and as nearly all the remaining appointments have been gained by candidates educated at English and Irish schools, it may be said that Scotland has secured just about the proportion of appointment to which her population would entitle her. No true Scot can be satisfied with this state of matters. When there are such good things going, Scotsmen should manage to secure more than their share in an open competition with Englishmen and Irishmen—at all events they should try.

There has been a disposition of late to complain that the reduction of the maximum age for candidates at the open competition from 21 to 19, which was made in 1878, has placed Scotsmen at a disadvantage as compared with men educated at English schools. This either means that a Scottish lad does not develop so rapidly as an English lad, or that the English schools are superior to the Scottish in the education they give to lads of 18 and 19; and I am not prepared to admit either alternative. At all events, if the latter be the case it is no reason for raising the age for the competition, which should be regulated solely with the view of securing the best men for India; it is rather a reason for improving the Scottish schools up to the English standard. No doubt, there is considerable room for improvement in secondary education in Scotland; but even as things now are, I do not see why a Scotsman of 18 or 19 should be afraid to compete on equal terms with an Englishman or Irishman of the same age for anything so well worth a struggle. That the reduction of the age has not really told against Scotland is shown by the statistics of the last five years, during which lads under 19 educated at Scottish schools have secured 21 out of 178 appointments, or about one-eighth of the total number; while during the four years ending 1877, which was the last year in which all the vacancies were open to men under 21, they secured only 15 out of 140 appointments, or less than one-ninth of the whole. The change does not appear to have told even against the Scottish Universities, as is generally supposed, for during the four years previous to the reduction of the age men educated at the Scottish Universities gained only 13 out of 140 appointments, or one-eleventh of the whole, and during the four years following the reduction they gained 17 out of 140, or one-eight of the whole. Both the schools and the Universities of Scotland, therefore, appear to have been benefited rather than injured by the reduction of the maximum age from 21 to 19. There is some reason to hope that the age will shortly be raised again to 21, or even 22, which was the maximum age for the competition previous to 1866; not because this will remove an inequality between Scotland and England, but on the more worthy ground that the change will lead to the selection of better men for the work of governing India. At present, however, the maximum age is 19, and it will probably continue so for some time; and it will be best to consider only the statistics for years during which this has been the limit—say the last five years, 1880 to 1884 inclusive.

During these five years, as already said, the total number of appointments thrown open to competition has been 178, and of these 21 have been secured by men partly educated at schools in Scotland, 4 by men educated at Indian and Colonial schools, 8 by men educated in Ireland, and no fewer than 145 by men whose school education was acquired in England. It is evident, then, that it is only the English schools whose competition need be considered; and for the present the London "cramming establishments" may be left out of account, for these statistics refer only to those schools at which the successful candidates were educated before they commenced "special preparation" for the examination. The English schools which scored any considerable number of successes during those five years were:—Bedford, 6; Charterhouse, 9; Cheltenham, 10; Clifton, 9; Eton, 3; Harrow, 2; Dulwich, 6; Merchant Taylors', London, 3; St. Paul's, 3; University College School, 4; Rugby 4; Wellington, 3; Winchester, 11. Some 60 appointments have been gained in ones and twos by about 45 public schools in different parts of England, and 13 by lads educated entirely at private schools. Seemingly one or two of the great English Schools lay themselves out for the Indian examinations, and so manage to secure a large share of the appointments; but the fact hat so many schools furnish successful candidates seems to show that any very special preparation is not necessary, at all events in the earlier stages of a boy's education; and unless we are to admit that our secondary education in Scotland is decidedly inferior to that given in a large number of schools in England, there is no reason to think that Scotsmen cannot hold their own in a perfectly open competition, in which each candidate has a wide range of subjects to choose from.

The 21 appointments secured by Scottish schools have been gained as follows:—Aberdeen, 7; Arbroath, 2; Ayr, 1; Edinburgh, 4; Fordyce, 1; Glasgow, 3; Glenalmond, 1; St. Andrews, 1; Turriff, 1. The great success of Aberdeen appears to be chiefly due to the special attention which has been devoted to the subject there during recent years. It seems strange that Edinburgh with its excellent schools should not have been more successful, and there are many other schools in Scotland that might have been expected to secure at least one or two of these appointments during the five years. The number of unsuccessful candidates appears to show that one reason why Scotland does not secure more places is that she sends up few competitors. During these five years there were 803 candidates examined for the 178 vacancies, so that altogether between a fourth and a fifth of the candidates were successful (it is to be remembered, however, that many of the candidates compete more than once, and are thus reckoned twice over in the 803); 59 of the candidates examined had been educated at Scottish schools, and of these 21, or more than a third, were successful; so that while Scotland gained one appointment out of eight, she supplied only a thirteenth of the competitors, and the standard of the Scottish candidates is evidently higher than that of the other competitors. Take, for instance, the following comparison. Aberdeen sent up 10 candidates, and of these 7 gained appointments; while only 10 out of 34 sent up by Cheltenham, and only 2 out of 24 sent up by Harrow, were successful. It seems probable from these figures that the Scottish schools might send up more candidates with some hope of getting more of them in, for it is always difficult to judge of the chances of a candidate, and the examination is well worth a trial so long as there is the least probability of success.

With the age so low as 19, comparatively few of the candidates have any University training before the open competition. Yet during the four years 1880 to 1883 no fewer than 30 of the 140 successful candidates were men who had attended some University. Of these, 5 had been at Oxford or Cambridge, 5 in London, 3 at Irish Universities, and no fewer than 17 at Scottish Universities, viz.:—Aberdeen, 9; Edinburgh, 4; Glasgow, 3; and St Andrews, 1. It thus appears that even with this low maximum age the Scottish Universities can do something towards training men for the open competition. What can be done by special attention to the subject is shown by the case of Aberdeen University, which has secured 9 appointments in the last five years, seven of these being secured by men who had been previously educatd at schools in the town of Aberdeen. And long-headed as the Aberdonians proverbially are, there is no reason why we in the south of Scotland should despair of doing as well as they, provided we make the same special effort. As regards our fellowcompetitors of other nationalities, the sort of result at which we should aim is exemplified by the competition of 1883, at which 10 out of the 42 appointments were gained by men who had been educated at schools in Scotland, and 11 of the successful competitors owed some part of their education to one or other of the Scottish Universities.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board one of the Vessels in the Prince's Dock this Wednesday evening at half-past [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] and others are [illegible] will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HORRORS OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC LABOUR TRAFFIC.

A LETTER from a correspondent at Brisbane gives the results of the investigations into the labour traffic of the South Pacific, made by the Royal Commission lately appointed by the Queensland Government. These results, the *Times* remarks, are so startling that the authorities can hardly help pursuing the matter until they arrive at some solution which shall at least satisfy the demands of common humanity. The Commission examined no fewer than 500 witnesses, and the result of their inquiries was to prove that the ghastly story revealed in what are called the Hopeful trials is different rather in degree than in kind from the ordinary incidents of the trafic. That story is in outline already familiar to our readers, who will recollect that two men, M'Neil and Williams, were recently tried at Brisbane for murder and condemned to death. The official account of the Hopeful's proceedings, which the correspondent extracts from the Blue Book, goes beyond the immediate incidents of the murders in question, and, taken altogether, tells a story which it would be difficult to surpass for criminality.

Captain Shaw, the boatswain Williams, and the recruiting agent M'Neil appear to have started on their voyage with their minds made up, that, come what would, they would return to Queensland with a good cargo of "boys." They had a useful assistant in a certain coloured missionary teacher, Eponisa by name, who is evidently an adept in all the arts of persuasion. This man would make tempting displays of tomahawks, tobacco, and calico; would promise these either to the "boys" themselves or to their parents, and would assure every labourer that he "would be back in two moons." But deceit had very soon to be supplemented by force. Natives coming up to the ship's side in their canoes and holding out their hands for tobacco were caught and dragged on board. Others were ordered into the boats under threats of being shot; and when M'Neil, returning to the shore for a fresh supply, found the remaining natives fled, he punisheg them by setting fire to their houses. After about a fortnight of this sort of work the captain of the Hopeful began to be disgusted with his slow progress, and thought it necessary to adopt more decided measures. It was then that the scenes took place, the story of which was incompletely told at the trial of M'Neil and Wiliams. When the canoes from Fergusson Island came out to trade with the ship two boats were lowered; the natives became alarmed and turned shorewards, and the boats tried to row them down. Finding that he did not gain upon the canoe. M'Neil deliberately shot the steersman, and, terrified by his fall, the other natives leapt into the water. How many were drowned does not appear, but four were "rescued" by the boat's crew—that is to say, were saved from death and reserved for slavery. The achievements of Williams and his crew were even more horrible; one islander was shot, another had his throat cut in the attempt to escape, and "a little boy, being of no use as a recruit, was cast adrift on two cocoanuts, which were tied together and placed under his arms. The little fellow was seen to slip from the cocoa-nuts, and was drowned in the surf." A few days afterwards, at Normanby Island, the same heroes pursued a company of natives into the bush and shot three or four of them. At another place in the same island some natives were forcibly kidnapped; and about the 10th of June, at Harris Island, the murders took place, for which M'Neil and Williams were afterwards tried. A week later, at the island of Coiawata, two canoes were "cut" by M'Neil, and nine natives had the alternative of drowning or being taken on board the ship's boats. In these ways the ship returned in July to Queensland, having at one time had no less than 150 captives on board, though of these it is satisfactory to learn that twenty-eight had at one place escaped by swimming ashore, a distance of two miles. To complete the story it should be added that two of the interpreters deserted on the voyage, and that the remaining one was "schooled as to what he was to say to the Polynesian inspector on arrival in the colony. He was to declare that there had been no kidnapping, no shoothing, and that all the boys had come willingly to work in Queensland for three years."

With reference to the cruise of the Hopeful, the Commissioners sum up by describing it as "one long record of deceit, cruel treachery, deliberate kidnapping, and cold-blooded murder." The Commissioners add that the number of human beings whose lives were sacrificed during the "recruiting" can never be accurately known. Some startling facts are given in the report as to the death-rate of the recruits on the plantations.

Apart from disease, it is a known fact that these islanders when they learn that they are to be retained in practical slavery for three years—a period whose actual length has no determinate meaning for them—sicken and die. They cannot be roused, and simply give up the ghost from a species of exaggerated nostalgia. Of the recruits by the Ceara (first voyage), 21·3 per cent. died in twelve months; of those brought in her second voyage, 16 per cent. died in ten months. The death-rate of the Lizzie recruits (first voyage) was 9·5 per cent. in one year, and (second voyage) 16·6 per cent. in eight months. Of the Hopeful recruits, 11·6 per cent. died in seven months; of the Sybil recruits, 16·2 per cent. died in four months; of the Forest King recruits, 9·5 per cent. died in three and a half months; and of the Heath recruits, 26·3 per cent. died in two and a half months.

THE NEW PREMIER.

IT is at the age of fifty-five years and four months that Lord Salisbury has been summoned to save the State; a fact which the curious may care to note, because it was at exactly the same age that Lord Melbourne was requested by King William IV, to carry on the Government, and consented. It might also be borne in mind, suggests *St. James Gazette*, that—desperate as the fortunes of his party then appeared—Lord Melbourne contrived to remain at the head of affairs, with a brief interval, for the next seven years. Of living politicians, Mr. Gladstone entered on his first Premiership and his sixtieth year in the same month of December, 1868. Lord Granville was but forty-four years old when asked (in the summer of 1859) to undertake the formation of a Ministry. Lord Hartington attained to the like honour in the course of his forty-seventh year. It may be remarked that no leader of party in the present century has been offered the supreme post in the Government till well past his eighth lustre; and some of the most eminent have had to wait very much longer. Lord Palmerston had turned the point of threescore and ten before he was invited to take the Treasury; and Mr. Disraeli had advanced into his sixty-fourth year when he received a certain command to repair to Osborne, in the spring of 1868. In spite of the start which wealth and rank could give to great abilities, Lord Derby had not been "sent for" till he was fifty-two, and another twelve month elapsed ere he could succeed in constructing a Cabinet.

In definitively accepting office, Lord Salisbury will have achieved for his house the unique distinction of giving three Prime Ministers to England. Burghley, indeed, may fairly be considered as the first layman who ever attained to a position at all comparable to that of a modern Premier; and one notes with a sigh, in these days of short-lived Administrations, that he remained in office for forty consecutive years, during the last twenty-six of which he was Lord Treasurer. The second Cecil held the White Staff for four years, having been previously twelve years Secretary of State and five years sole Secretary. Almost as splendid a fortune was vouchsafed, in the eighteenth century, to the Pelhams; of whom Henry was First Lord of the Treasury from 1743 till his death in 1754, when his brother Newcastle succeeded him, and retained the post (with a break of a few months) for the next eight years. The Duke was also Secretary of State for nearly thirty years. But no third Pelham was destined to equal success; though a Duke of Newcastle of our own times, who won no mean political fame, could claim descent from a daughter of Henry. The only other family which has furnished two First Lords of the Treasury since the office acquired its present importance is that of Grenville.

A KNIFE AND PISTOL FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

A FEW weeks since our Paris correspondent called attention to the revelations as to gambling on Atlantic steamers which Mrs. Truman, the wife of a noted sharper, placed in the hands of the American police. A sequel to her story appears in the *New York Herald* in the shape of a description of a savage fight which occurred in Broadway, New York, between a couple of gamblers named Larry O'Brien and George Truman, the latter being one of the men associated with the card-playing on the Atlantic liners on which his wife had thrown so much light. O'Brien, who is a little man, accused his big opponent Truman of having blackmailed a friend of his, and after a brief war of words, oaths, and threats, the two came to blows.

Quick as lightning O'Brien dealt him a stinging blow full in the face. Truman reeled from the shock, and almost fell to the sidewalk. Springing up again, he dashed back at O'Brien, and was met with a ringing blow from a heavy silver-headed cane which O'Brien had in his hand. The cane cut through Truman's hat and inflicted a long scalp wound, from which the blood at once streamed down his cheek. The shock staggered him, and O'Brien stepped back toward the window. Once more Truman returned to the assault, and again the cane struck him a ringing blow on the left side of the head just over the ear.

These were the incidents of but a moment. Broadway was crowded with promenaders, and in that moment a couple of hundred of people had gathered about the men, while scores of others were running toward them from all directions. None of them knew anything of the merits of the quarrel, but their sympathies were evidently on the side of the smaller man, who was making such a cool but successful fight. O'Brien was actually as self-possessed now as those who know him well have usually found him.

The half-dazed Truman put his hand behind him and drew from his hip pocket a murderous-looking knife—half dirk, half bowie. As its blade gleamed in the electric light, some one in the crowd cried out, "Look out, Larry, for the knife!" Instantly Truman's face gleamed with frenzy, and he flung himself full at O'Brien's chest, swinging the knife across it. O'Brien saw the weapon, but evidently did not realise for an instant that it had reached him, but as Truman made a second lunge at him O'Brien caught the blade in his hand. His antagonist pulled it away like a flash, and O'Brien's fingers were cut through.

At this instant Policeman Nelson clutched Truman by the arm and held him for a moment. The prisoner struggled to use the dirk again, and at the same instant O'Brien drew a glittering revolver from his hip pocket, and cocking it aimed it full at Truman's face

"For God's sake, Larry, don't shoot!" cried the policeman. "Don't you see I've got him? He can't get at you again! Leave him to me!"

"Stand aside," yelled O'Brien. "He has cut my stomach out! Let him go; I'll shoot him like a dog!"

"No you won't!" exclaimed Nelson; "he's my prisoner."

At the sight of O'Brien's revolver Truman became palsied with fear. He crouched behind the officer and tried to interpose him between himself and the revolver. Nelson turned sidewise as Truman swung behind him and held up his disengaged hand motioning O'Brien to stay back.

With two or three nimble steps, O'Brien closed on the policeman, and reaching around his shoulder fired at Truman, and attempted to repeat the shot.

For a moment there was a triang
O'Brien striving to wreak vengeance
sary, Truman trying to free himse
policeman trying to protect him. T
effect in Truman's arm, and actu
officer's coat sleeve.

By this time Truman was hel
and the officer, fearing nothing fr
him in order to seize O'Brien.
away from the policeman, and
the street. Passing behind two
O'Brien jumped from the side
the fleeing man. Just as Trum
middle of the street, O'Brien was
again, and sent a second bullet
ween the shoulders. The shock
momentarily, and again he ran
leading into Miss Gibbon's art g

By this time O'Brien had gain
close at his heels. Truman open
O'Brien again raised the pistol an
a bullet into his head, but at that
Nelson clutched his wrist, and
disarmed him. Truman managed
inner closed doors, still retainin
hand. Closing the doors behind
floor in the hallway.

Nelson felt that Truman was saf
doors, and left him there while h
assailant. "My God!" said O'Br
terribly wounded. It seems as if I
Take me to a drug store, quick I fee

At that moment Policeman Ge
officer specially detained to the
Theatre, saw the excited crowd on
ran to Nelson's assistance. He
O'Brien had been cut in the stomac
across to the drug store of William N
corner of Twenty-eighth Street.
diately started up Broadway with
surrendered to the policeman his
begged medical assistance. In fr
vant House Nelson met Officer
requested to call a cab and t
station-house. This was don
reaching the West Thirtieth
the same time. Th ere
and allowed to
call was sent
ambulance.

Before it arri
strength to rise in th
as if about to attack Tr
also been taken from hi
dent anger two officers we
liams to remain between the
which had been cut warding off the
to stab him, bled profusely, and he
to wash them. It was given to h
engaged in washing his hands he re
fully:—"Look, what a big man th
a knife on me. Why, he is twice
But I guess he found his match."

Truman straightened himself at th
hotly, "I am not dead yet, God d—
be until after you are stretched."

As the conversation was held in a
tone, Captain Williams stepped
parties, and demanded silence. Aft
further was said by either man. N
nor a word of complaint escaped th
suffered terribly, and before the a
a visible faintness overshadowe
both began to show signs of
frightful wounds.

After removing the wounde
the surgeon found a frightf
inches long and very deep. H
hemorrhage, and leaving others to
with sheets of court plaster, the su
ed, "I don't see how he lives so lon
passed to Truman. The wound in his le
merely superficial. O'Brien's second b
done more effective work. It had pe
back of his body under the right
and his spitting of blood indica
lodged in one of his lungs. The
head made by the cane of the inf
had gone close to the bone of the
blood, which freely flowed from a
wounded man a really fiendish aspect. Beyond superficial dressing the lesser injuries, the surgeon said he could do nothing, and deemed it best to remove both men as soon as possible to the hospital.

Captain Williams suggested that they had better be sent in separate conveyances. This was, however, unnecessary. Murderous as had been their intentions before, they were now too weak to continue their brutal warfare. In fact, they were so weak as to be unable to walk unsupported to the ambulance in which they were placed side by side, all but oblivious of each other's presence. As the subdued actors in this drama of blood appeared in the street on their way to the ambulance, murmurs of sympathy, mingled with comments on their so-called "pluck," were heard from the crowd that still surged about the station-house door.

It seems that before the fight narrated above, th
wife of the man Truman had instituted proceed
for a divorce. The *Herald* says:—In connex
with these divorce proceedings Mrs. Truman re
ed to a reporter a story of her brief married
which is remarkable. Mrs. Truman is petite
slight, with a pale, interesting face, dark, plead
eyes, a peculiarly low and sweet voice and a mar
air of good breeding and refinement. That sh
unusually well educated and has at some t
moved in good society is plainly evident. She
born in San Francisco, Cal., she relates, her fat
being one of the old pioneers of the State. H
her parents died while she was very young, leav
her some property, of which Mr. Hall McAlliste
well-known resident of San Francisco, was trus
She was educated in a leading seminary in Oakl
and later on went to France and England with
relatives to receive the finishing touches
education. Towards the close of 1878 she was
ing with her married sister in this city. She
at that time eighteen years old. During his
George T. Truman was introduced to her. At
time, she says, he was moving in good socie
this city, and passed for a man possessed of a
deal of property. Truman seemed to be
impressed with her, and when soon afterwa
returned to San Francisco Truman was not long
following her.

In San Francisco he pressed his suit admirab
She, she explains, an inexperienced g
greatly flattered by the attentions of this sta
handsome man of the world, who, to a mo
pressive manner, added the gifts of a remar
brilliant conversationalist. It was not long
she loved him with all the romantic love of a girl o
eighteen. When the question of their engage-
ment was proposed, however, her guardia
McAllister, objected on the ground that her
did not know enough about the suitor. Tr
plausibility was at once brought to work wit
effect upon the guardian. He proved that he
owner of a drug business in Chicago, and
that he had a large sum invested in Uni
bonds. Mr. McAllister, although not f
fied, was finally brought to withdraw his
to the match, and the marriage was celeb
Grace Church, San Francisco, on April 2
The bridal pair at once started East on
wedding tour. Denver, Col., was to be
objective point. They were still in the ca
way to Denver when, suddenly turni
newly-made wife, Truman made a sta
nouncement. With cutting abruptness
smile upon his face, he informe
he was not, as she had suppos
of property; that, as a matter
was a gambler and that all he posse
world outside of an interest in a very
paying drug store in Chicago was thre
dollars.—"Of course I was somewhat
first," the brave little woman remarked
the story; "but, ho! I loved him so, an
time I did not care."—Arrived at Denve
close of the first week of the honeymoon, t
wife got the first glimpse of her husban
character. Something went wrong one day
erstwhile debonair husband went home a
fiend. He instantly picked a quarrel with h
five minutes later she lay crouched on th
panting and sobbing, with her body b
and blue from the effects of the beating
band of a week had given her. They we
Chicago, and there joined her married sis
Chicago, his treatment of her was so brutal th
proprieter of the hotel in which they were sto
peremptorily ejected Truman from the house.
was the first occasion upon which she had the o
portunity of observing that he was as cowardly a
he was brutal. From Chicago she came on with
her sister to New York, arriving here on July 1
1880, and engaging rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She was here visited by Truman, who induced her to return to him and they took rooms at the Coleman House.

"I loved him so, and it was so easy for him
persuade me," she remarks.

Shortly afterwards she sailed with Truman f
Europe. She then learned that he was in the hab
of making frequent voyages on Transatlant
steamers for the purpose of gambling on the ship
He had a system of marking the cards, he explained to her, by means of which he was sure to win. On these voyages Truman passed for a man of means travelling for pleasure, and it was thus that he made acquaintances which secured him introductions into good society when he reached land. They did not stay long in England on this occasion, but returned to New York and engaged apartments at No. 7, Fifth Avenue. On July 10, 1881, they again went to England, returning by the next steamer. Truman was accompanied by a confederate named Ike Thomson, and on the voyage to England and back they made large winnings.

In September, 1881, they again crossed the Atlantic, in the City of Berlin. This time Truman established himself in London, at No. 19, Dover-street, Piccadilly. He was accompanied by a confederate, and they nightly carried on their operations in various London clubs. They fleeced a Regent Street jeweller out of £17,000. Another prospective victim was warned in time by her. Her husband discovered that she had given this warning, and he beat her cruelly. The operations of Truman and his confederate were brought to a close by his being discovered one night in January, 1882, at the Grafton Club, dealing from a pack in which there were the modest number of eighty-two card
He fled to Paris.

In Paris they stayed at the Hotel Co
tinental, and there Truman deserted her, leavin
her penniless. She applied, to the American Minister, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and he telegraphed to her guardian in San Francisco for funds. Truman reappeared at the end of ten days, smoothed matters over by a plausible explanation at the embassy, and then carried her off to a suit of rooms on the top floor of No. 346, Rue de Rivoli, where he thrashed her into insensibility and broke one of her thumbs. After reaping a golden harvest in Paris Truman decided to return here, and they sailed from Liverpool on the City of Rome, which reached here May 20, 1882. Truman deserted h
three weeks later, leaving her in a third-rate hote
penniless. He returned in August of the [illegible] year and finding that she was in possession of money received from San Francisco, went to live with her at No. 7, Fifth Avenue. On September 7 he grew enraged with her while walking in Fifth Avenue, because of her pleading that he adopt an honest mode of life. He knocked her down in the str
Two gentlemen interfered, and he decamped.
later on called at the office of one of these gen
men and used threatening language. He was arr
ed, but the case was not pressed. That night, h
ever, he returned home and beat her into insens
lity. Fearing that he had fatally injured he
fled, sending her a letter from Jersey City wis
her goodby for ever.

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a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance
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NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

SS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ASES of the Eye, Ear,
Throat: Deafness, Noises in
ive Sight, Squinting, Cataract,
aurosis, Gutta Serena, In-
s of Eyelashes, etc., etc.,
d scientific principles and on
st modern systems of practice.

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sts, Consulting and Operating

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tendance—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

IONS OF THE PRESS.

d Jansz are, by the exercise of their
dcing a great deal of good in Banga-
paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's
for ourselves what is being done in
es. Of course we speak unprofes-
do not know that professional know-
d to judge as to results when seeing
tients themselves are freely allow-
blindness, two nearly total, and
e, were, according to the testi-
themselves, progressing with
s. One in which inflamma-
he inner surface of the eye-
d caused ulcera-
ed after about a
previous treatment
other case, where both
cted the patient was
in the one in which
eye had been lost, it was
though not completely recovered,
way towards it. This patient
ithout effort read from a news-
injured eye, though no sight what-
few days previous. In cases of
Engler seems even more certain of
n blindness. One little girl, who had
ears, was restored so far as to be able
rsation in ordinary tones; she heard
ken words and answered to them,
ticking of a watch held from four to
her ears. Two soldiers belonging
ffering from deafness, have been
who had been in hospital for
tered and put to great pain by
perfectly recovered his hearing
s.

aware that any detailed notice of
these are apt to be looked at askance
ral public. But this, we fancy, is the
the infrequency of such notices. Why
benefit the suffering members of the
Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly
eceive no attention from the press,
lumns are given up to descriptions
of some travelling juggler, it would
hard to explain. It is a fact, however,
that, while the public naturally has to pay for both,
the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—
Bangalore Spectator, Dec. 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantitty of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c., &c.

15 bales grey shirtings, 9lbs.
8 cases T. red lappets.
5 ,, ,, shirtings, 8 lbs.
4 cases T. red printed jacconets.
3 ,, ,, grey dhoties,
100 bundles local made yarn.
00 bottles sulphate of quinine.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases cabin biscuits.
On account of the underwriters ex. s.s. Huzara—
6 cases S. W. D. matches.

UCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE BY THE WELLKNOWN MAKERS, G. F. COWARD & Co.

me ROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.,
was ENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Aucti on at
her ns the undermentioned superior Perfumery and
oth e by the wellknown makers G. F. Coward and Co.
ided ex s. s. "Surat," the same consists of Pepper-
ing and Ipecacuanha, lozenges, gum pastilles, pink
r, s, seidlitz powder, essence of peppermint and ginger,
mum, balsm capivi, p rmanent ink, Dalbys carmina-
s, brandy bitters, smelling salt, carbonate of magnesia,
mphorated and victoria dentrifice, jamaica pomatum,
e of Wales India Sauce, &c., &c.,

MENESSE & CO.

ombay, 8th July, 1885.

ENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

HIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Basin Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Doongersy Gopejee—
About 350 tons Dukinfield coal.
A it of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of

CTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, &c., at the I.P. Railway Boree-bunder Station.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of lost re, unclaimed goods, &c., &c.

SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT &
will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of
jewel ery consisting of necklace, bangles, earrings,

At 1-30 P.M.

ome strong chestnut country-bred pony, believed
und, about 12 hands, hardworking, and goes in
d harness.
ong second hand palanquin office shigram.
rong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

TION SALE of VERY VALUABLE LANDED
ERTY at Byculla near the Victoria Gardens.
URSDAY, the 6th August next, at 4 p.m., Messrs
TT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the
, by order and on account of the concerned the
very valuable landed property:—
piece of leasehold and Government land or
ether with the bungalow, out-house, stable, &c.,
ereon, situ te at Byculla, in the sub-district of
near the Victoria Gardens, in the island of
ntaining by admeasurement 8,541 (eight thousand
ed and forty one) square yards, of which 7591
ds are freehold ground, and 950 square yards
ground, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on
rds the north by the Victoria Gardens, on or
the south partly by the Mechanics Buildings, and
by the property of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, lately
Mr. Pilcher, on or towards the east by the property
said Bomanjee Framjee Cama lately sold to Mr.
er, and on the west partly by the Victoria Garden's
, and partly by the Parell-road, and which said
low is now in the possession and o cupation of Mr.
E. Sassom.
further particulars and conditions of sale applica-
y be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

bay, 8th July, 1885.

RAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF GREY Piece-goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham a d Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey goods consisting of shirtings, jacconets, madopollams, &c., &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAKSQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder—
150 superior 1st class teaksquares and at Mazagon Darookhana.
75 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church-gate-street, Fort, above Warsaw Hair Cutting Saloon, the valuable nd handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household fur- rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, table and kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SHEEP AND GOATS AT THE GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissarial Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Slaughter House, Bandora, on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.—
71 sheep and 35 goats returned from Suakim.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executure Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Commissariat Stores Town Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 12 o'clock noon.
A quantity of stores consisting of articles of provisions:—
1 Dead stock, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by Neumeyer, rich table ornaments, real China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings and chromolithographs, real Persian carpets, a large size ice box with fittings made to order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Ca ues will be published, and the property will be on vi days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. NEDERLAND EN ORANGE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs.
RAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Volkart
rothers to sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. J.
einer, Consul for the Netherlands, at the request of
ptain A. B. Wierikx and on account of the concerned—
The steamship Nederland en Orange, registered
nnage gross 2,205 tons, net 1,514 tons, with her engines,
asts, sails, yards, boats, &c., as she lies off Mazagon
under.
he vessel was built at Amsterdam in 1883, and was
ched in December of the same year, and is fitted
th 210 horsepower engines. She can be inspected
the intending purchasers daily at any time between
.m. and 6 p.m.
The inventory of stores is ready, and can be seen at
office of the Auctioneers.
The sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctio eers
Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time
f sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's
k, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public
at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 3rd
at 2 p.m.
ntity of grain sweepings, oldwood, and iron, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

bay, 8th July, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND .... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS .... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,

K D. Bottomley, Esq.	H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and apan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
September 15, 1884

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 51 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 35 0	,, 37 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Leibrraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, ..
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 31 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ..	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
ENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17
BRANDY		
. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 24 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	,, 19 0	...
Thistle Blend ,, ***	,, 24 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs 4 0
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints .... Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque ,, 21 Bottles .... ,, 40 0

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	..
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	...

	Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins	,,

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—50 lb. tin	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ..	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Young Green Peas	,, ..	,, 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per-annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona r the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calve
Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOT

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.	
Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
PICCOLO BANJOS.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0
PICCOLOS.	
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases .... Rs 15 and	12 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
ach, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs. .
Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 4
A substitute for Bones, the Distinet	0 8
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,	
4 inches in diameter	12 0
ditto	9 8
ditto	6 4
ditto with tacked head	3 0
ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0
CASTANETS.	
Bones per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0
VIOLINS.	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
BRASS WHISTLES.	
A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.	
No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, 50, 60, and	75
per Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25
FRENCH ACCORDIONS.	
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

TOWER CLOCK FACTORY,

NO. 24 CHURCH-GATE-STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE ABOVE FACTORY has been established with a view principally to manufacturing locally EVERY CLASS of TOWER, TURRET, MILL AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS or PUBLIC CLOCKS or TIME-PIECES, WITH DIALS from 2 to 40 FEET or MORE in DIAMETER.

Having secured the ces of an eminent Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman who for many years held the position of Foreman in one OF THE LARGEST CLOCK FACTORIES IN EUROPE and being provided with all the necessary appliances, such as Lathes for Wheelcutting, Planing, Turning, Rivetting, Stretching and every kind of tool for the Manufacture of Clocks we are now in a position to undertake and turn out the above class of Machinery of WHATEVER DESCRIPTION at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE and at MUCH LOWER COST THAN THAT IMPORTED from EUROPE, saying nothing of the cost of Freight, Insurance, Risk of Breakage and LAST BUT NOT LEAST, THE HEAVY LOSS IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

We have made it our standard rule to turn out nothing short of the best workmanship and employ none but the best Material necessary, as will be amply proved by the clocks that have already been manufactured and fixed in place by us.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION AT

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,
NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpaca's Laventine Silk's, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELDS SILK'S

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Black Alpaca	... 6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7	8
Brown Laventine Silk very durable.	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 12	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
The Antomation without any Ketches, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfields	... 18	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 9	8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 11	8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12	8
Cotton Umbrellas lined various colours	... 4	8

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road.
POONA.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

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